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DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS
PERTAINING TO THE TRIAL
OF A GROUP OF CRIMINAL BANDITS
FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS

(English Translation
of Ukrainian Edition—Slightly Abridged)

KIEV 1972

Третьяковская
библиотека

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PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION

The need for this book to come out in English ripened long ago. Foreign citizens of Ukrainian descent from the United States of America, Canada, Great Britain and several other countries asked in their letters, and particularly during their tourist trips to the Soviet Union, that this book be printed in English, as they did not know Ukrainian or lacked proficiency in the language. In compliance with this demand, the *Politvidav Ukraini Publishers* present the edition of this book in English.

Collected here are documents and materials — true witnesses of the past. Behind the terse description of events and facts there stand the terrible and bitterly hard times of nationalistic brigandage in the Lviv Region during the war and early postwar years. The bloody paths of the Banderite stranglers and butchers stretched from village to village, from house to house. These bandits left bodies and ashes behind them. The Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, in their savage hatred of their own people, spared neither children, nor women, nor helpless old people. They carried on their Cain-like trade of fratricide with horrible precision and, in many cases, even outdid their mentors — the Hitlerite cutthroats. As a rule, each murder was accompanied by looting. These executioners disdained nothing: they hauled clothing out of ravaged houses, stole food products, took boots and shirts off the still warm bodies of their victims, and took away the only cow or pig from the stable.

The Soviet people passed a just sentence upon this nationalistic banditism. The Banderite gangs of vampires, who plundered the villages in the western regions of Ukraine, were liquidated. But some of the cutthroats managed to escape to the West. Today, having found shelter under the wings of West German, American, Canadian, French

and other reactionary politicians and industrialists, they spit poisonous gall in their insinuations against the Soviet people.

In October and on through December of 1969, at the Palace of Culture of the sugar refinery in the settlement of Krasne, Busk District, Lviv Region, an open trial was held against a group of nationalist bandits — members of a Banderite "SB" (so-called "Security Service") unit which basically performed punitive functions and participated in the mass extermination of peaceful civilians.

In the prisoners' dock there were five Banderite bandits: Volodimir Oliynik (whose bandit alias was "Holodomor"), Andriy Moroz (alias "Bairak"), Pavlo Chuchman (alias "Benito"), Stepan Chuchman (alias "Bereza"), Leontiy Poitsiluiko (alias "Yastrub"). The "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) headed by Dmytro Kupiak (known by the aliases of "Slavko Veslyar" and "Klay") exterminated over 200 peaceful Soviet citizens during 1944—1945. The victims were mainly women and children — many of them were personally tortured and killed by Kupiak ("Klay"). Thousands of farm homesteads were razed to the ground, and several villages destroyed.

The open trial lasted more than a month. From the very first to the last day, the Palace of Culture of the local sugar refinery was overcrowded and could not hold all those who wanted to attend the trial.

Far from being curious, ordinary Soviet people — workers of the sugar refinery, railroad workers, farmers from nearby collective farms — came here to pass judgement themselves on these murderous brutes.

More than fifty survivors — whose parents, children and other close relatives had been shot, strangled, tortured, burned alive or thrown into wells by these monsters — and more than 150 eye-witnesses of the crimes gave evidence at the Lviv Regional People's Court. There are 51 volumes of the evidence presented at the trial: documents, material evidence, acts by experts in forensic medicine, records on the exhumation of bodies, and other materials which disclose the heinous crimes perpetrated by these five murderers.

It was difficult to listen calmly to the horrifying stories which the surviving victims and witnesses narrated. Only by a miracle were they able to save themselves at that time from a bandits' bullet or noose. Their accounts aroused caustic anger and hatred toward the nationalists — the followers of Bandera, Melnik, Bulba and others — toward the bandits and their fascist masters of yesterday, and toward their foreign patrons of today. With deadly malice toward the people and fear of the inevitable day of reckoning, these vampires tortured and killed children with particular sadism and brutality, threw them into wells, chopped off their hands, gouged out their eyes and, when they shot them, it was always in the face. They feared the children too, because they saw on their faces not only fright, but also bitter hatred and condemnation.

For instance, the executioner Oliynik — tall in stature, thick-set, with a sullen, dull look about him — not only personally killed children, women and old people: in his band he performed the function of a walking gallows. In addition to a submachine gun and a pistol, he also carried a leather loop which he would suddenly throw around his victim's neck, toss him over his shoulder, and hold him off the ground in this position until the victim's death struggle ceased.

The OUNite murderers also enjoyed resorting to the following method of execution: a thick pole would be placed across the victim's neck as he lay on his back on the ground; by standing on both ends of the pole the bandits strangled him.

Unfortunately, one of the ringleaders of the bandits, Dmytro Kupiak (alias "Klay"), was not in the prisoner's dock: with the gold and other valuables looted, he escaped across the ocean to Canada. And there, today, he is a prosperous businessman, the owner of a fashionable restaurant in Toronto, posing also as a "politician" and a man of "high principles". But at the trial dozens of witnesses, including his former vicious partners-in-crime, proved without the shadow of a doubt where today's "Mr. Restaurant-Owner" got his wealth. Let the clients of this "highly-principled" Kupiak know that every dish he serves, everything in his restaurant, is marked with the blood of innocent victims, the

tears of mothers and orphans, the ashes of the victims he burned alive.

The Canadian authorities turned a deaf ear to the voice of reason and refused to extradite the war criminal D. Kupiak to the Soviet courts.

Kupiak today blabbers about how he fought against the "enemies of Ukraine". But the bandit should be asked: what about six months' old Zinovy Romaniuk from the village of Pobuzhani, nine months' old Zinovy Vuitsik from Yablunivka, the six- and eight-year-old Kazimir, Veslav and Yusef Bulkovski from the small farmstead of Vodayi! What about one-year-old Mariyka Kokor from the village of Chuchmani and her brothers — four-year-old Zinovy and six-year-old Bohdan! What about seven-year-old Antonik Mezhvinski from Busk, twelve-year-old Mariyka Makhovska from Lviv and dozens of other juvenile victims who were killed on Kupiak's orders? Which of these young children, babies, ever managed to become enemies in their short lives? Why were they chosen to suffer the death of martyrs? The human mind is incapable of either understanding such a thing or justifying it.

The Ukrainian people will never forgive the nationalist murderers for their bloody crimes.

This book contains only the main documents and materials from the trial. Several non-essential moments have been shortened to avoid superfluous repetition. But even so they still give a full picture of the brutal crimes of the accused, a picture of the preliminary investigations, and the trial itself.

V. Chudovsky

THE CRIMINALS SHOULD BE PUNISHED

The other day a note demanding the extradition of war criminal D. Kupiak, today living in Canada, and that he be handed over to the Soviet authorities, was sent through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR to the Canadian Embassy in Moscow.

The note, in part, read:

"In December of 1969, the organs of justice of the USSR convicted to various terms of imprisonment the former members of a terrorist group V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko who, in 1944—1945, systematically made bandit raids on the settlements of the Lviv Region, brutally torturing and killing peaceful Soviet civilians and robbing them of their possessions.

"It has been irrefutably established by judicial investigation that the ringleader of the above-mentioned terrorist group was the war criminal D. Kupiak, who personally took part in the murdering of almost 200 persons, including women, children and old people. Kupiak lives today in Canada at the following address: 708 Queen Street West, Toronto 3, Ontario.

"The Soviet side has already informed the Canadian authorities about the crimes of Kupiak, presented irrefutable evidence of his crimes and put the question of his being extradited to the Soviet authorities in order to be tried by a court of law. The request was founded on international agreements between states which fought against Hitler-

ite Germany, including the "Declaration on the Responsibility of the Hitlerites for Committed Atrocities" dated October 30, 1943, the Agreement signed on August 8, 1945, for bringing to trial and punishing the main military criminals of the European axis countries, as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated February 13, 1946 and October 31, 1947, according to which war criminals should be arrested, brought to justice and punished by the countries on whose territories they had perpetrated their crimes¹. As the Canadian side knows, the resoluteness of the international public not to leave unpunished the crimes committed during the Second World War, was once again upheld in the Convention, adopted at the 23rd Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and signed on November 26, 1968, stating the non-applicability of the term of limitation on war criminals and crimes against mankind, and which stresses once more the necessity of the extradition and punishment, in line with international law, of all persons responsible for war crimes".

The newspaper "Radyanska Ukraina" No. 183
(14,873) dated August 9, 1970.

¹ Notes having similar contents were forwarded to the Canadian authorities in October, 1964, and in June, 1965 [see the newspaper "Izvestia" No. 254 (14,724) dated October 24, 1964, and No. 150 (14,929) dated June 27, 1965].

INJUNCTION

To arraign the accused Dmytro Kupiak for trial

The city of Kiev

December 10, 1968

Investigator Vinogradov, of the State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, after having studied the material pertaining to criminal case No. 15 of the accused Dmytro Kupiak, born November 6, 1919, has established:

On July 29, 1964, D. Kupiak was summoned to answer charges against him according to Articles No. 56 Part 1, No. 58 Part 1 and No. 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Further investigations supplied sufficient evidence to arraign D. Kupiak for trial to answer the charge that he, having been a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists since 1938, did not discontinue his nationalistic activity after the reunification of Western Ukraine with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in 1939.

In January of 1940, D. Kupiak went into hiding, taking cover on the territory of the Lviv Region and, until the invasion of the Soviet Union by fascist Germany on June 22, 1941, continually engaged in anti-Soviet, nationalistic activities.

In the very first days of the Great Patriotic War (1941—1945) D. Kupiak, as a member of the OUN (acting under the alias "Veslyar Slavko") organized anti-Soviet actions in the villages of Stariy Milyatin and Yablunivka, Busk District, proclaiming a so-called "independent Ukraine", and calling for the support of the German fascist invaders.

To actively assist the invaders, D. Kupiak, at the end of June, 1941, organized in the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, and in the villages of the former Noviy Milyatin

District, the so-called Ukrainian Police whom he commissioned to arrest Soviet activists. He personally took part in their arrests and torture.

Thus, in the village of Yablunivka, D. Kupiak and his brother Mikhailo Kupiak, together with other policemen, arrested Ivan Zersky, former head of the local collective farm, and his son Mikhailo Zersky, both of whom D. Kupiak subjected to brutal torture before sending them to the district police station where they were incarcerated for two weeks. Ivan Zersky died as a result of the beatings.

It was at that time that D. Kupiak put to cruel torture two Jews — Hrihoriy Karavan and Mayer Hatsfraid — arrested in the village of Yablunivka.

Simultaneously, on orders of D. Kupiak, the police arrested Luka Karasiuk, the Chairman of the Neslukhivsk Village Soviet of the Kamyanka-Buska District; also Soviet activists Mykola Shostak, Ivan Antoniv, Mikhailo Romaniv, Young Communist League member Stepan Shevtsiv and others who were incarcerated for almost two weeks at the Stariy Milyatin and Noviy Milyatin police stations.

D. Kupiak interrogated the prisoners and subjected Luka Karasiuk, Mykola Shostak and Mikhailo Romaniv to torture.

It was at this time that he also tortured Prokip Pristup, Chairman of the Stariy Milyatin Village Soviet.

While living on the territory of the Lviv Region occupied by the German fascist army, D. Kupiak, throughout 1941—1943, was a member of the Kamyanka-Buska District so-called "Ukrainian Committee", in which he carried out duties of military adviser, as well as being adviser to the "SB" (Security Service) of the Busk District leadership of the OUN, and engaged in anti-Soviet, nationalistic activities.



In the summer of 1941, in the town of Kamyanka-Buska, local nationalistic ringleaders organized a meeting in which they called upon the population to give all forms of support to the German fascist invaders. PHOTO: The organizers of the meeting: second from the left is Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay").

In the autumn of 1943, D. Kupiak — acting on orders of the "SB" regional ringleader of the OUN of South-Western Ukrainian Lands (PZUZ): H. Prishlyak (convicted), known in the OUN underground under the alias of "Mikushka" and "Sirnik" — organized and headed (under the alias of "Klay") an "SB" unit under PZUZ. With this unit, consisting of up to 20 bandits, D. Kupiak operated on the territory of the Lviv Region throughout 1944—1945 and was particularly notorious for his brutality.

He perpetrated monstrous acts of butchery upon Soviet activists, officials, servicemen, peaceful civilians, including women, children, elderly people. These acts were always accompanied by looting the victims' property.

In April — May of 1944, D. Kupiak and his group of bandits were encamped near the villages of Pobuzhani and Yablunivka, Busk District. Along with his henchmen, he tortured residents of the town of Busk — Emilia Chuchman, and Ivan Chuchman with his wife Natalka, only because they had harbored Jews from the German fascist invaders. In the village of Kupche, Busk District, D. Kupiak and his henchmen murdered peaceful civilians of Polish nationality, Volodimir Soltis, Yevhen Kotovski and Yevhen Soltis, and looted the victims' property.

In June of 1944, D. Kupiak and his henchmen seized Vasil Charkovsky (a locksmith by trade) at the mill of the village of Zheniv, former Hlinaryani (today Zolochiv) District. The latter was taken into the forest and killed following brutal torture. D. Kupiak sent some of the bandits into the village of Zamostya (today the settlement of Hlinaryani) with an order to arrest Mikhailo Shulha, who before the war had been deputy chief of the Hlinaryani Fire Brigade, and Maria Khokhula whom the OUNites suspected of being in contact with the partisans. While carrying out Kupiak's order, the bandits killed M. Shulha, who offered resistance, and brought M. Khokhula to the village of Polonichi where the "SB" unit was encamped. There D. Kupiak and other bandits interrogated and tortured M. Khokhula, which caused her death.

That same month, a group of bandits headed by D. Kupiak went to the village of Bohdanivka, Zolochiv District, where they seized Oleksiy Rupental and brought him to the village of Polonichi. During the interrogation and torture that followed he died.

After the territory of the Lviv Region was liberated from the German fascist invaders in the summer of 1944, the regional "SB" unit headed by D. Kupiak, acting on orders of the OUN leadership to intensify the acts of terror, increased its banditry and perpetrated savage atrocities against Soviet people.

Thus, on August 15, 1944, the Kupiak group, acting on its ringleader's orders, killed Karolina Fabianska, wife of a worker of the Busk Forestry services, and Oleksiy Mikhailiv who were going from the village of Hrabova to the town of Busk. Next day the bandits seized Hrihoriy Pristansky, Chairman of the Pobuzhani Village Soviet, and brought him to the encampment of the "SB" unit. Following interrogation, H. Pristansky was killed on order of the gang's ringleader. Other members of the group, on order of D. Kupiak, killed H. Pristansky's wife, Katerina.

On August 17, 1944, D. Kupiak organized and headed a bandit raid on the village of Hrabova in the Busk District. On orders of D. Kupiak, a threshing barn was burned down in which people had taken shelter from the bandits. As a result, Mikhailo Voznyak, Helena Bulkovska, Helena Hrishchuk, Volodimir Seniuk, Maria Babiychuk, fifteen-year-old Stefania Babiychuk and Yevhen Sen together with three children from six to eight years old — Yusef, Kazimir and Veslav Bulkovski — were all burned alive, except one. The bandits shot at the barn, and Yevhen Sen, S. Babiychuk and Y. Bulkovski were killed as they attempted to run out of the burning barn. Mikhailo Voznyak, the only survivor, managed to escape although injured. In addition, the bandits first gouged out the eyes of S. Babiychuk and chopped off Ye. Sen's arm, before finishing them off.

In August 18, 1944, D. Kupiak organized and headed an ambush on the Kiev Highway between the villages of

Anhelivka and Verblyani, Busk District. For this he also used the local "Vilchur" band. The participants of the ambush shot at and dispersed a column of citizens who had been called up to the Soviet Army. Four of them were caught and shot to death on order of D. Kupiak. The bandits also shot at a truck and killed Nina Kot who had been demobilized from the Soviet Army, and Vyacheslav Mimra, a Czechoslovak serviceman, who happened to be in the vehicle. They robbed the victims of their belongings and blood-stained money. D. Kupiak washed the blood from the money and kept it all for himself.

On August 19, 1944, D. Kupiak ordered his bandits to kill eight peaceful civilians in the village of Yablunivka. Their names were: Hanna Vovk, Petro Fedoruk, his wife Franka, their daughters — Maria and Emilia; and also the family of Voitek Yasinski — Voitek, his wife Maria and their son Petro.

In August of 1944, the "SB" unit, headed by D. Kupiak, made a bandit raid on the village of Verblyani. The OUNites surrounded, shot at and set fire to the house of Volodimir Troyan, a Soviet activist. Volodimir, his father, and niece Agafia Troyan, who ran out of the burning inferno, were killed. V. Troyan's wife Hanna, and their children Ivan and Stakh, had hidden in a neighbor's house. Dmytro Kupiak, Volodimir Oliynik and Pavlo Chuchman broke into the house, shot Hanna and Stakh down, and left Ivan wounded.

The same month D. Kupiak's bandits exterminated Boleslav Maksimishyn's family: Boleslav, his wife Sofia, daughter Bohdana and his mother Maria, as well as Yevhen Maksimishyn and his wife Mikhailina. The victims were pillaged of their belongings, and everything of value was taken by D. Kupiak.

In September of 1944, D. Kupiak organized and headed

a raid on the village of Adami, Busk District, which was inhabited mostly by Poles. Taking part in this act, along with the "SB" regional unit, were local OUNite bands from Humniska, Yablunivka, Sokolya and Chanizh. The bandits surrounded, fired on and set ablaze the village which had more than 300 buildings. The village was razed to the ground. Francishka Sheremet, Maria Svens and Fedir Lutsik who lived in the village were killed.

In September of 1944, D. Kupiak ordered his henchmen and bandits of the Yablunivka OUNite local band to kill Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka — two elderly people — who lived in the town of Busk. D. Kupiak personally looted the belongings of the victims. Chairman of the Busk City Soviet, Semen Zubik, was also killed on order of D. Kupiak on November 15.

On the night of November 28, 1944, D. Kupiak organized and led a bandit raid on the village of Yablunivka. In this raid he also utilized the services of the local "Solovey's" band. Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife Anastasia, Maxim Kovalik, Yuri Kovalik and his wife Yulia, Maria Vovk and her twelve-year-old daughter Olena, Olena Vuitsik and her ten month's old son Zinoviy, were killed by these marauders in Yablunivka. The possessions of the victims were looted by the bandits. During this raid D. Kupiak personally took part in the act of butchery against the Yaremkeviches. The OUNites decided to do away with the husband and wife because their son, who had been forced by the bandits to join the gang, had escaped from it. First, D. Kupiak beat up Filimon Yaremkevich, and then shot him and Anastasia. Afterward, he pulled the boots off F. Yaremkevich's dead body.

On the night of December 9, 1944, D. Kupiak organized a raid of his "SB" unit on the village of Pobuzhani, Busk District, and massacred its residents. The victims

killed were peaceful civilians: Yulia Kaminska, Ivan Romaniuk, his wife Sofia, their daughter Maria and her six months' old son Zinovi; Pilip Koval and his wife Anastasia, their sons — fifteen-year-old Mykola and ten-year-old Mikhailo; Maria Hamulyak and her eleven-year-old son Yevhen; Dmytro Bedriy, his wife Paraska, and their children — Zinovi (10 years old), Maria (13 years old) and Franka (18 years old) — sixteen persons in all.

D. Kupiak personally exterminated the family of P. Koval, a postman. The victims' possessions were looted. Having found out that during the raid on Pobuzhani, Dmytro Bedriy's pregnant sister Maria was visiting another brother, Mikhailo, in the village of Verblyani, D. Kupiak and his henchmen went there the next night, managed to catch her, took her into the forest and killed her.

On December 12, 1944, bandits headed by D. Kupiak carried out a bandit raid on the village of Volitsya, Busk District. Killed in this raid were the civilians: Yakiv Shchur and his wife Maria, Fedir Lehkiy, Andriy Shtibel and his wife Anastasia.

On the night of December 18, 1944, D. Kupiak sent his henchman Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") together with Ivan Dizhak's ("Chornota") "SB" band to the town of Busk to massacre its residents. In carrying out the order, the bandits killed five persons: Sofia Khrunovich, Yakiv Pankevich and his wife Rozalia, and their children Volodimir and Ludviga.

On the night of December 21, 1944, Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") and Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip"), on order of D. Kupiak, seized Petro Hrodzevich, a member of the Pobuzhani Village Soviet, and hanged him in the premises of the village Soviet.

At the beginning of January, 1945, having found out that Maria Omelyukh, resident of the village of Bolozhi-

niv, Busk District, had brought a parcel to the town of Olesko for her arrested husband, D. Kupiak ordered Mikhailo Horbach ("Zeleniy") and Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip") to kill her. Breaking into Maria Omelyukh's house by night, they first beat her up and then shot her from a pistol. She sustained a head wound.

When the bandits left the house, the woman regained consciousness, and barefoot and in her nightgown struggled her way to the neighboring village of Anhelivka. Next morning her father found her there and took her to a hospital in Lviv where she recovered.

On January 30, 1945, D. Kupiak and other bandits of his "SB" unit killed two residents of the village of Verblyani, Busk District. Hanna Paliha and her daughter Olga Bedriy — the latter in her final month of pregnancy — were killed because their relatives, Izidor Paliha and Ilariy Bedriy, had abandoned the OUNite band (which they had been forced to join), confessed their guilt and were mobilized into the Soviet Army. D. Kupiak and Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") broke into the house of H. Paliha and O. Bedriy and shot them.

On February 17, 1945, bandits, on order of D. Kupiak, massacred residents of the village of Hrabova. Here they murdered Kostyantyn Nachas, inspector of the Busk District Department of Public Education, and his wife Maria, teacher. They also strangled Katerina Politilo and threw her body into a well. Then they plundered her property.

On February 20, 1945, on orders from D. Kupiak, bandits from his unit caught Hanna Bohomolova, the manager of the mill in the village of Yablunivka, for refusing to supply the bandits with flour, and two citizens of Polish descent (their names are not established) who were driving by the mill with a load of firewood. They were taken into the woods and done away with.

In February of 1945, D. Kupiak and A. Moroz seized Mykola Hnatishyn, Chairman of the Lisok Village Soviet, Busk Region. Having brought him to a deserted house, the ringleader personally shot him. Simultaneously, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip") and other bandits, acting on orders from D. Kupiak, exterminated M. Hnatishyn's family, including his wife Hanna, daughter Bohdana and relatives — Yosip Zarembo, Volodimir Zarembo and Paraska Hailash. Then they looted the property of the murdered victims.

In March of 1945, D. Kupiak and his henchmen tortured Oleksiy Zaverukha and Stepan Koshlo, combatants of a pursuit battalion, who were captured by the murderers. After being tortured both combatants were strangled to death on orders from D. Kupiak: the bandits placed poles across their victims' throats, and pressed the ends downward to the ground.

That same month in 1945, having found out that Maria Baranets, resident of the village of Yablunivka, had disobeyed the bandits' order and gone several times to the town of Busk, and that combatants of a pursuit battalion stopped in her courtyard, D. Kupiak ordered that she be caught and brought to the band's encampment in Yablunivka forest and killed. A. Moroz executed the order. He fired at her with a pistol but the bullet only wounded her. Then the bandits H. Vovk and L. Potsiluiko dragged the victim into the bushes and finished her off.

On March 28, 1945, D. Kupiak, along with Bohdan Chuchman, Mikhailo Kupiak and others seized in the village of Verblyani Petro Paliha, chairman of the village Soviet, took him into the woods and killed him there.

On April 3, 1945, using his henchmen and the OUNite local band of "Solovey", D. Kupiak organized and headed a raid on the town of Busk. Nine persons were exterminated by the bandits: Stanislaw Yurdiha, combat-

ant of a pursuit battalion, his wife Stefania, their eighteen-year-old daughter Yaroslava and fourteen-year-old son Mechislav; Marian Mezhvinski, his wife Maria, their daughter Yulia, their seven-year-old son Anton; also an elderly woman, Yulia Kuchinska. During the raid, Dmytro Kupiak, together with Bohdan Chuchman, Mikhailo Kupiak and other bandits broke into the house of Stanislaw Yurdiha, exterminated his family and plundered the possessions of the murdered victims. Then, Volodimir Oliynik, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Mikhailo Horbach and Bohdan Chuchman, on order of D. Kupiak, broke into the house of Yulia Kuchinska, an elderly woman who lived alone. Oliynik fired at her twice with his pistol, and as she was still alive, Chuchman finished her off. Then the bandits took all valuables of gold and gave them to D. Kupiak, and looted the rest of Kuchinska's possessions.

In the spring of 1945, D. Kupiak managed somehow to get hold of some poison. Curious to try it out, he told his bandits, Mikhailo Potsiluiko and Yaroslav Ivaniv, to grab anyone they could and bring him to the Yablunivka forest. The bandits caught a person whose identity is still not known. D. Kupiak interrogated and tortured him, then forced him to swallow the poison which caused his death.

On April 27, 1945, during a raid in the Lviv Region, D. Kupiak, along with his "SB" unit and bandits of the UPA (Ukrainian Insurgent Army), took part in the raid on the town of Radekhiv. Two persons were killed, four wounded, and the local brewery plundered.

In May of 1945, D. Kupiak, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Mikhailo Potsiluiko and other "SB" unit members, seized in the village of Zadvirya, Busk District, B. Verkhopetrovsky, captain of the Soviet Army, E. Makhovsky, electrician, and the latter's twelve-year-old daughter Maria who had just come from Lviv.

D. Kupiak and V. Oliynik, Ya. Ivaniv and B. Chuchman interrogated and tortured B. Verkhopetrovsky. The captain and Maria Makhovska were hanged and E. Makhovsky was shot on order of D. Kupiak.

In May of 1945, D. Kupiak and his henchmen seized Maria Kashchak in the village of Zadvirya. The OUNites suspected that she was capable of informing the Soviet authorities as to their whereabouts. After interrogating her, V. Oliynik attempted to choke Maria Kashchak to death on order of Dmytro Kupiak. He threw a belt around her neck and lifted her off the floor suspended from his shoulder, holding her that way for some time. Since M. Kashchak still showed signs of life, the bandits finished her off and threw her body into a river. Then Kupiak's band went over to the village of Novosilki, where, on order of their ringleader, they killed Ksenia Viytiv.

On June 3, 1945, D. Kupiak led his band and Ivan Dizhak's ("Chornota") local "SB" unit in the raid on the village of Humniska, Busk District. Fedir Yaskiv, his wife Katerina, both of whom worked for the Busk District Finance Department, Maria Lukasevich, an official in charge of state purchases, were shot to death here. Hanna Holota, in charge of the local milk-receiving station, was strangled to death and thrown into a well.

On June 5, 1945, D. Kupiak headed his unit and "Kri-latiy's" OUNite band in an armed raid on the village of Sokolya, Busk District. During the raid they killed Yulia Dusan, deputy to the Busk District Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Maria Kutsak and her daughters — Maria Kutsak, Olena Bakun, Teofilia Bakun; Olena Potsiluiko and her daughter Maria; Anastasia Dusan and her daughter Anastasia; Anastasia Voloshina and her son Ivan; Andriy Sakharevich and his wife Maria with their children Ivan and Anastasia; and also Yakim Voloshin —

sixteen persons in all. The belongings of the murdered victims were looted.

On June 23, 1945, D. Kupiak organized and headed a raid on the village of Hrabova. For this he also summoned "Solovey's" local band. Four families were exterminated here: Maria Sosnovska and Katerina Domoretska, whose husbands were serving in a pursuit battalion; Hanna Sobashek, whose husband was serving in the Soviet Army, sixteen-year-old Ivan Mlot, Yulia Smaha, Oleksiy Sosnovsky, Pavlina Balandiuk, Eduard Balandiuk, Emilia Soroka and Ivan Soroka, and an eight-year-old boy orphan — eleven persons in all. The bandits looted the property of their victims.

On order of D. Kupiak, Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Consumers' Co-op Society of the Busk District, was seized and brought to the encampment of the regional "SB" unit in the Yablunivka forest. D. Kupiak, V. Oliynik, M. Potsiluiko and B. Chuchman interrogated her and then choked her with a noose.

On August 19, 1945, on D. Kupiak's order, the bandits raided the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District, where they killed Stepan Honchar, Chairman of the Verbyani Village Soviet, his wife Maria, their daughters Yulia Lukasevich and Hanna Ruda; Maria Borutska and her son Fedir; Maria Spodarik and Yustina Prisyazhna — eight persons in all. The bandits also looted the property of the victims.

On the night of September 26, 1945, D. Kupiak organized and headed a raid on the village of Chanizh, Busk District, where eleven persons were killed and their belongings looted. The ringleader of the marauders took all the gold valuables for himself. During this raid he personally killed two women.

After this raid on the village of Chanizh, D. Kupiak, resolved to flee abroad, with this aim in view went

to Lviv and was given shelter at the lodgings of Ivan Falinsky. In the last days of September 1945, Bohdan Moroz, resident of the town of Busk, who earlier also belonged to the band, visited this apartment. B. Moroz at that time had given himself up to the Soviet authorities and confessed his guilt. D. Kupiak enticed him into the Lichakivsk Cemetery and shot him with a pistol. The documents taken from the victim were handed over to V. Oliynik. D. Kupiak ordered Andriy Moroz to procure documents for legalization of other members of the OUN.

In October, 1945, D. Kupiak, using the documents in the name of an immigrant, Vladislav Brodzyak, moved to Poland. He took with him gold and other valuables he had obtained by robbery. In May of 1946, D. Kupiak left the Polish People's Republic for Canada.

The criminal acts perpetrated by D. Kupiak come under Part 1 Article 56, Part 1 Article 58, and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

It is hereby Decreed that

Dmytro Kupiak be brought to trial as defendant in the case, and be charged with the crimes stated above according to Part 1 Article 56, Part 1 Article 58, and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian S.S.R.¹

Investigator of the State Security Committee
under the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR
signature

¹ The accused Dmytro Kupiak fled from the Soviet Union abroad in 1945 and now lives in the city of Toronto, Canada. The injunction of December 10, 1968, for bringing D. Kupiak to trial and accusing him of crimes in accordance with Part 1 Article 56, Part 1 Article 58 and Article 64 of Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR was not served on him and he was not questioned regarding the preferred charges because, according to the announcement made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Canada, dated June 26, 1968, No. 1-538, he refused to accept the subpoena summoning him to appear as defendant, and the Canadian government evaded the issue of handing him over to the Soviet authorities to stand trial as a state criminal.

To Dmytro Kupiak

1184 Queensway Street
Toronto
Canada

The Procurator's Office of the Lviv Region hereby informs you that you have been charged with criminal offences which you perpetrated in 1941—1945 on the territory of the Lviv Region, Ukrainian SSR, where you headed an OUNite band, and in this connection you are hereby notified to appear for questioning as defendant.

At the same time, we inform you that, during the investigation, according to Article 43 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, the law guarantees you the following rights: to know what the accusations are and submit explanations in respect to the charges preferred against you; to bring forth evidence in self-defence; to file a petition; study all the materials referring to the case after the preliminary hearing is over; to have a defense counsel; to submit complaints against any ruling of the investigator and procurator.

Place of arrival: Ukrainian SSR, city of Lviv, Vozzyednannya Square, Building No. 7, Procurator's Office of the Lviv Region.

In case you do not appear, the investigation of the case will be completed in absentia, and the case will be turned over to the court.

To obtain an entrance visa into the Soviet Union and to cover your travelling expenses, apply to the USSR Embassy in Ottawa.

The Procurator's Office of the Lviv Region,
Ukrainian SSR, State Legal Adviser Third Category

signature
September 15, 1967,
Lviv.

THE BILL OF INDICTMENT

The defendants in the Criminal Case No. 15 are: Volodimir Oliynik — indicted according to Part 1 Article 58, and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR; Andriy Moroz, Pavlo Chuchman, Stepan Chuchman, Leontiy Potsiluiko — indicted according to Part 1 Article 56, and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

On January 6, 1964, the organs of the State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR began proceedings in the criminal case according to the facts of mass murders of Soviet citizens committed by bandits of the anti-Soviet Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) on the territory of the Busk District, Lviv Region, in 1944—1945.

Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Pavlo Chuchman, Stepan Chuchman and Leontiy Potsiluiko were charged with criminal offences in 1968 and arraigned for trial.

Investigations have established the following:

In 1944—1945 an "SB" (Security Service) unit of the regional leadership of the anti-Soviet Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) acted on the territory of the Lviv Region. This unit was organized and headed by the bandit Dmytro Kupiak, alias "Klay" (his case to be handled separately).

This "SB" unit to which the accused V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman and other bandits belonged, together with the Yablunivka local OUNite band, of which the accused L. Potsiluiko was a member, as well as other OUNite bands, carried on an active struggle against Soviet power, systematically made bandit raids on settlements in the Lviv Region, brutally

murdered Soviet people, including women, children and old people, and looted the murdered victims of their belongings.

During the German occupation the accused V. Oliynik arrived from Poland to the Lviv Region and settled in the town of Busk. In May of 1944, he voluntarily joined an "SB" (Security Service) unit of the regional leadership of the anti-Soviet Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). He was armed with a pistol, submachine gun, grenades and a light machine gun, and as a member of this unit, acting under the alias of "Holodomor", he carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power until the autumn of 1945.

The bandit activity of V. Oliynik is corroborated by the defendant's own confessions; by the testimony of the accused A. Moroz, S. Chuchman, P. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko who, together with V. Oliynik carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power throughout 1944—1945; by the evidence given by witnesses P. Smaha, and Yu. Pankiv, who acted together with V. Oliynik in the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, as well as by the testimony of former members of the OUN T. Burak, I. Koshel, S. Politilo and I. Shevchuk, who told about V. Oliynik's membership and murderous activity in the "SB" unit. V. Oliynik's membership in the "SB" unit is also confirmed by a photostatic copy of an archive document.

After the West Ukrainian lands had been reunited with the Ukrainian SSR the accused A. Moroz lived in the village of Stariy Milyatin, Busk District, Lviv Region. During the German occupation he graduated from the Lviv Uniat Theological Seminary and in April of 1944, in betrayal of his homeland A. Moroz voluntarily joined the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, and armed with a pistol and submachine gun, he carried on

an armed struggle against Soviet power up to August of 1945.

The bandit activity of A. Moroz as a member of the above-mentioned "SB" unit is corroborated by his own confessions, by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, who together with A. Moroz carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power throughout 1944—1945; by the evidence given by witnesses P. Smaha, Yu. Pankiv, S. Susabovska who, together with A. Moroz, acted in the "SB" unit; as well as by the evidence given by former participants of the OUN T. Burak, I. Koshel, L. Kusi, S. Politilo and I. Shevchuk who rendered testimony about A. Moroz's membership and the bandit activity of A. Moroz as a member of the "SB" unit.

After the West Ukrainian lands had been reunited with the Ukrainian SSR, the accused P. Chuchman lived in the village of Chuchmani, Busk District, Lviv Region, where he was born. He also lived there during the German occupation. In August of 1943, in betrayal of his homeland, he entered the service of the district command of the Ukrainian police. In the town of Kamyanka-Buzka, Lviv Region, he received a policeman's uniform, and was armed with a rifle and ammunition. At first he served in the village of Ilkovichi, Sokal District, Lviv Region, and guarded the local distillery and property, which were then in German hands, afterward he was transferred to the village of Noviy Milyatin, Busk District, Lviv Region, where he served as a policeman till the end of February, 1944. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused P. Chuchman, as well as by the evidence given by the witnesses M. Shostak, V. Shevtsiv and M. Chuchman, also by a photostatic copy of an archive card which confirms that P. Chuchman served as a policeman during the German occupation.

In April of 1944, P. Chuchman joined an "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, in which he participated under the alias of "Benito". Armed first with a carbine and later with a submachine gun and a pistol, he carried on a struggle against Soviet power until 1945.

The bandit activity of P. Chuchman as a member of the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN is corroborated by his own confessions, and by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, who together with P. Chuchman, carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power throughout 1944, also by the evidence given by witnesses P. Smaha, Yu. Pankiv and S. Susabovska who acted together with P. Chuchman in the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, as well as by the testimonies presented by former members of the OUN T. Burak, I. Koshel, L. Kusi, Yu. Kolisnik, M. Kolisnik and S. Politilo.

After the West Ukrainian lands had been reunited with the Ukrainian SSR and during the German occupation, the accused S. Chuchman lived in the town of Busk. In the spring of 1943, he betrayed his homeland, joined the anti-Soviet youth organization of Ukrainian nationalists "Yunaki", in which he acted under the alias of "Bereza", and was brought up in an anti-Soviet, nationalistic spirit. This is corroborated by the accused S. Chuchman's own confessions.

In January of 1944, S. Chuchman joined the so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) — subjugated to the OUN — where he held the rank of a "corporal" and had under his command 10—12 bandits armed with rifles and a machine gun. This is confirmed by the confessions of S. Chuchman.

In the spring of 1944, S. Chuchman, as a member of a UPA band, took part in the raid on the village of Ostriv, Sokal District, Lviv Region, where Poles lived.

During this raid S. Chuchman together with other bandits fired at the village with rifles and he personally set fire to six buildings. As a result of this raid the village of Ostriv in which there were almost 300 homesteads, was burned to the ground and two of its residents were killed. During the preliminary examination S. Chuchman narrated in detail about this raid and his participation in it. His confession is confirmed by the evidence given by witnesses A. Shishal, V. Nahirny, M. Dzyadik, V. Liyko and K. Ribachuk.

On April 9, 1944, S. Chuchman, together with a UPA band, participated in the raid on the village of Posadiv on the territory of Poland; during the raid he shot at people from a rifle and was wounded in the arm during a skirmish with Polish partisans. As a result of this bandit raid, seven residents of the village and ten Polish partisans were killed, and the village itself, which had more than 500 buildings, was burned to the ground. S. Chuchman pleaded guilty to having participated in the raid on the village of Posadiv. His confession is corroborated by the evidence given by witnesses V. Visnevski, Z. Horbach, V. Halamaha, Ya. Serlechko, P. Kosun and Yu. Kolyanko. On being wounded S. Chuchman returned to the town of Busk.

In May of 1944, S. Chuchman, together with Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), and his brothers Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Kazimir Chuchman ("Krisa") and other bandits, took part in torturing residents of the town of Busk: Emilia Chuchman for having refused to tell where her son was, and Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka for having maintained contacts with partisans. S. Chuchman's participation in torturing the residents of the town of Busk is corroborated by his own confessions, by the evidence given by one of the victims, I. Chuchman, who saw S. Chuchman together with other bandits in his

courtyard after his mother Emilia Chuchman had been tortured, and knew from what Emilia Chuchman, Ivan Chuchman and Natalka Chuchman had told him that they identified Stepan Chuchman as one of those bandits who had tortured them. This is also corroborated by the testimony given by witness M. Zayets, in whose presence bandits had tortured her mother Emilia Chuchman.

The accused L. Potsiluiko, who lived in the German occupied village of Yablunivka, Busk District, Lviv Region, betrayed his homeland at the beginning of 1942, got in contact with OUNite bandits and executed various errands on their behalf. Later on he underwent military training at the so-called "Yunatsky Vishkil" (youth military school). Having finished this "school" in the summer of 1944, he joined the Yablunivka local OUNite band, and up to December of 1945, under the alias of "Yastrub", he carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power. He forced Volf (maiden name Koshlo), who lived in the farmstead of Yablunivska Koloniya, to gather food products for OUNites; he took part in bandit raids on settlements of the Lviv Region, perpetrating monstrous acts of butchery, which were accompanied by looting the murdered victims' property. During the preliminary examination L. Potsiluiko told about his activities in the OUN in great detail. L. Potsiluiko's activities in the OUN are also corroborated by the evidence of the accused S. Chuchman, A. Moroz, and V. Oliynik and by the testimony given by witnesses M. Voitovich, K. Volf, and M. Kostiuk.

Having joined an "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, the accused P. Chuchman, A. Moroz, and V. Oliynik, together with other bandits, underwent military training conducted by their ringleader, D. Kupiak, on the outskirts of the villages of Pobuzhani and Yablunivka,

Busk District, Lviv Region throughout April and May of 1944. Then they took part in bandit raids on settlements of the region. It is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz, V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman, and L. Potsiluiko that the above-mentioned unit was directly engaged in murdering Soviet people. This is also confirmed by the evidence given by witness P. Smaha, who underwent military training alongside with P. Chuchman, A. Moroz and V. Oliynik, and was engaged in anti-Soviet activity; and by the testimony given by witness S. Susabovska, who was a liaison officer of this unit.

Witness S. Susabovska ¹*:

...Kupiak's group carried out terroristic acts, killing Soviet activists, servicemen and civilians. The murders were accompanied by looting the victims' property. Dmytro Kupiak, his brother Mikhailo Kupiak, Bohdan Chuchman, Volodimir Oliynik and Mikhailo Potsiluiko were especially notorious for their brutality. For example, Dmytro Kupiak and Bohdan Chuchman used to say that their hands itched to kill someone.

In May of 1944, V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman, part of the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN headed by D. Kupiak, participated in the bandit raid on the village of Kupche, Busk District, Lviv Region, during which they killed residents Volodimir Soltis, Yevhen Kotovsky and Yevhen Soltis. V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, and P. Chuchman kept watch at the time and covered the other members of the band who were engaged in murdering and looting. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz, P. Chuchman and V. Oliynik. Their partici-

¹ S. Susabovska was formerly a liaison officer of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership. In 1946, she left for the Polish People's Republic. She attended the trial as witness.

* Here and further on, excerpts from the evidence and testimony given by witnesses, victims and defendants at the trial will be given in small print.

pation in this bandit raid on the village of Kupche is also confirmed by the evidence given by witness P. Smaha.

Witness P. Smaha ¹:

Till the middle of May, 1944, I, together with Volodimir Oliynik ("Holodomor"), Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito"), Andriy Moroz ("Bairak") and other bandits from the regional "SB" unit underwent military training at a farmstead near the village of Pobuzhani, and in the woods. Our ringleader Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") was our military instructor.

Upon completing training, our group left the Busk District on cart for the Noviy Milyatin and Hlinaryi districts of the Lviv Region — territory which at that time was still occupied by the Germans. From Pobuzhani we moved to Kupche, where we arrived at nightfall. We stopped not far from the village and our ringleader Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") said that we had to carry out an action in Kupche — to exterminate some Poles. He divided us into several groups and defined what each one was to do. He ordered Andriy Moroz ("Bairak") and some other bandits to cover the actions of the band.

Dmytro Kupiak in person, and a bandit with the alias "Pilip", myself and some others (who they were, I can't remember) went to exterminate a family of Poles, and "Klay" sent the rest of his bandits to another house, to perpetrate carnage there.

Our group, headed by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), surrounded one of the houses, Kupiak and several other bandits broke into the premises, while I and the rest blocked the house. One or two minutes later, shots rang out in the house. Immediately afterward, I was called in. When I entered, I saw by gaslight the bodies of two men on the floor. I was given a sack with plundered belongings and told to take it out to the cart. Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), "Pilip" and the other bandits who were in the house, also carried plundered property out to the cart.

Afterward, another group, who had killed one more Pole joined us, and then the cover group also came over and we moved to the village of Novosilki. On the way there, I got the idea with from D. Kupiak's words that all people who had been done away with by the band in the village of Kupche were exterminated only because they were of Polish descent.

¹ P. Smaha — former member of the "SB" unit headed once by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"). He was convicted and sentenced in another case.

Their evidence is also corroborated by witnesses K. Kotovska, Ya. Maksimiv, S. Maksimiv, M. Los and P. Sikorski who told about the murders of Volodimir Soltis, Yevhen Kotovsky and Yevhen Soltis in the village of Kupche.

Witness Ya. Maksimiv:

In 1944, my wife Stefa and I with our two small children lived in the village of Kupche. At that time, an uncle on my mother's side Volodimir Soltis, had his house burned down. His whole family, including his daughter Katerina with her husband Yevhen Kotovsky and their four-year-old child, moved into my new house. Volodimir Soltis (then about 65 years old) and the members of his family were of Polish nationality.

Somewhere about the middle of May, 1945 (I don't remember the exact date), at about midnight, I was awakened by banging on the front door. Through the window, I saw armed men in my courtyard. I opened the door and an armed bandit came in. He aimed his flashlight at me and told me to hand over the key to my new house where the family of Volodimir Soltis lived. Having taken the key, the bandit left. A few minutes later shots rang out in the new house, then there was heard some hubbub in the courtyard, and shortly afterward everything got quiet. Until early morning we were afraid to leave the house, but when the dawn came, my wife and I entered the new house and saw that Volodimir Soltis and Yevhen Kotovsky had been killed. Volodimir Soltis' body with a bullet wound in the head lay on the floor in the sitting room, and the body of Yevhen Kotovsky — on the kitchen floor. All the family's possessions had been looted.

In June of 1944, A. Moroz and other unit members headed by V. Oliynik, on orders of D. Kupiak, left on a cart for the village of Zamostya (now the settlement of Hliynyani), Zolochiv District, Lviv Region, with the task of seizing and bringing to the encampment of the "SB" unit Mikhaïlo Shulha, a Soviet activist, and Maria Khokhula, resident of the village, whom the bandits suspected of being in contact with the partisans.

In Zamostya V. Oliynik ordered the bandit Petro Chaika ("Lehkiy") to seize Mikhaïlo Shulha. M. Shulha

was killed during the attempt. After this V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and other unit members, pretending to be partisans, managed to catch Maria Khokhula and bring her to the encampment of the "SB" unit in the village of Polonichi, Busk District. There V. Oliynik, D. Kupiak, Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") and other bandits interrogated and brutally tortured M. Khokhula which caused her death. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman and S. Chuchman; by the evidence given by witness T. Burak, P. Smaha, H. Shulha, B. Markevich, H. Markevich, M. Khokhula, K. Khokhula, H. Slyucharenko, and P. Bunda and by the testimony of the victims Z. Shulha and A. Antonova.

Victim A. Antonova¹:

I was only seven years old at that time. Our family lived in the village of Zamostya. One day in summer several armed men entered our house and told Mama that they were partisans and that she should go with them.

Mama got ready, kissed me and said that she would come back soon. When they left the house Mama saw that other armed men had surrounded our house and she hesitated: perhaps, she began to suspect that they were not partisans. But it was too late to do anything. They all left the courtyard. I never saw my mother again. Only later did we find out that she was tortured to death by the bandits. Among the bandits who came to us I well remember Oliynik. There he sits, at the extreme left in the prisoners' dock.

Victim Z. Shulha:

My father and I were walking along the street when an armed bandit approached us and ordered my father to go with him. My father refused and began arguing with the bandit. That is when the latter whipped out his pistol and shot father in the face. I started to run away: I was nine years old at the time. The bandit shot at me, but missed, the bullet passing through my shirt.

¹ A. Antonova — daughter of Maria Khokhula.

Victim Z. Shulha (to V. Oliynik):

Who ordered my father to be killed?

The accused V. Oliynik:

There was no order to kill him. Only to capture and bring him to the forest where the band was encamped.

Chairman of the Court:

For what purpose?

The accused V. Oliynik (not too willingly):

Of course, for the purpose of being first tortured, and then killed, because, as a rule, none of those brought to the forest ever left it. Each one of us considered that ordinary killing was too light a punishment for those whom Kupiak ("Klay") marked out to be done away with.

In June of 1944, D. Kupiak, V. Oliynik and other bandits seized, in the village of Bohdanivka, Zolochiv District, Lviv Region, Oleksiy Rupental, resident of this village, and brought him to the village of Polonichi where they interrogated and tortured him to death. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman; by victim B. Boiko; by witnesses T. Burak, P. Smaha and H. Rupental.

On August 15, 1944, after the Soviet Army had liberated the Lviv Region from the German invaders, A. Moroz and Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") on order of D. Kupiak met Karolina Fabianska on the road between the villages of Hrabova and Yablunivka, Busk District. She was going on a cart with Oleksiy Mikhailiv to the town of Busk. Mikhailo Kupiak killed both K. Fabianska and O. Mikhailiv with his pistol. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz and V. Oliynik; by witness P. Smaha, M. Kupiak, I. Hrodzevich, T. Sikula, T. Chabaniivsky, E. Kupiak, T. Fabianska and S. Fabiansky.

On August 17, 1944, V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman, A. Moroz and other bandits of the unit headed by D. Kupiak raided the farmstead of Vodayi, not far from the village of Hrabova, Busk District. During this raid they surrounded and fired from submachine guns at the barn of Karol Bulkovski, where women and children had sought shelter from the bandits. Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") set fire to the barn with a shot from his rocket-pistol. Trying to save themselves, Stefania Babiychuk and Yevhen Sen, both of whom were fifteen years old, ran out of the blazing building, but the bandits killed them on the spot; first, however, they gouged out Stefania's eyes and chopped off Yevhen's arm. Helena Bulkovska, Helena Hrishchuk, Maria Babiychuk, Volodimir Seniuk and three children, aged from six to eight — Kazimir, Veslav and Yusef Bulkovski — were burned alive there. Only Mikhailo Voznyak, who was wounded, succeeded in breaking out of the flaming inferno and escaping from the bandits bullets. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused V. Oliynik; by the evidence given by victim I. Sen; by the testimony of witnesses P. Smaha, M. Los, K. Sen, Ya. Melnik, M. Seniuk, V. Politilo, S. Semeniv, F. Khabzhik and A. Voznyak; also by the record of exhumation; and by an act of the forensic-medical examination.

Question put by victim I. Sen:

With what object and in what way was my brother's arm chopped off — that is Yevhen Sen's?

The forensic-medical expert's answer:

The following injuries were discovered during the forensic-medical examination of the remains of Yevhen Sen's body: a hole in the back part of the right parietal and the left temporal bones. The shape of the hole and the peculiarities of the damages to the external and internal bone plates are characteristic of bullet wounds. The first injury is the entrance hole, which is confirmed by its oval form and bevelled edges directed toward the

inside of the skull. The hole in the left temporal bone is that of exit, which is confirmed by its irregular shape and size, the bevelled edges of the bone being pushed outward. Considering the location of the entrance and exit holes, it should be noted that the course of the bullet went from the back forward, from right to left, and a little from top to bottom. With the given location of bullet holes and the direction and course of the bullet wound, it would cause widespread and mortal damage to the brain center.

The second injury was a compound fracture in the right temporal bone caused by a blunt hard object.

The third group of injuries was found on the left humerus which took the form of a complete transversal fracture. In considering the circumstances of the case, the forensic-medical expert came to the conclusion that the injuries to both bones of the upper arm could have been caused by a cutting implement with a dull edge.

Witness P. Smaha ¹:

Several days after the murder of Fabianska and Mikhailiv, Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") led our "SB" unit as well as the bandits of "Solovey's" local band to the little farmstead of Vodayi, near the village of Hrabova.

Someone had informed Kupiak that the people marked down to be done away with were hiding in one of the barns. On order of the ringleader, we surrounded it. Bohdan Chuchman and few others from our band attempted to break in, but the barn was locked on the inside. Then the ringleader ordered us to fire on the barn. All the bandits opened fire, but the people inside were silent. Then Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") set fire to the straw roof of the barn by firing with his rocket-pistol. The fire spread. The women and children inside began to cry and scream. Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") ordered that anyone attempting to escape was to be killed. Several people ran out and were killed on the spot. The rest of the women and children were burnt alive. Their only guilt was that they were Poles by nationality.

On August 18, 1944, V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman with the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, together with the bandits of "Vilchur's" local OUNite band, headed by D. Kupiak

¹ See p. 31.

took part in an ambush on the highway between the villages of Anhelivka and Verblyani, Busk District. In this ambush the OUNites shot at a column of citizens who were mobilized into the Soviet Army, captured four of them and brought them into the woods, where the bandits of "Chornota's" Busk District "SB" unit shot them.

It was then that the bandits ambushed and shot at a truck on the highway, killing Nina Kot who had been demobilized from the Soviet Army and Vyacheslav Mimra, a Czechoslovak serviceman. They looted the victims' clothing and blood-stained money. After this raid P. Z. Chuchman and Yulian Kusiyn ("Vovk") wandered among the bandits offering them to try on Nina Kot's army greatcoat. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz and V. Oliynik; by the evidence of witnesses P. Smaha, I. Koshel, Yu. Kolisnik, L. Kusiyn, M. Kolisnik, S. Politylo, V. Brochkovski, S. Kot, P. M. Chuchman and A. Melnichenko; by the testimony of victims N. Veshnevetska, and by the relevant copies of archive documents.

In August of 1944, V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman and A. Moroz, together with their ringleader D. Kupiak and other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN and with the local "Vilchur's" OUNite band, made an armed raid on the village of Verblyani, Busk District. V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman, A. Moroz, together with other raiders, surrounded the house of the Soviet activist Volodimir Troyan who lived there with his elderly father Tomko, his wife Hanna, small sons Ivan and Stakh, baby daughter as yet unnamed, and his twelve-year-old orphan niece, Agafia Troyan. When D. Kupiak, his brother Mikhailo Kupiak and Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") attempted to break into the house, Volodimir Troyan shot at the bandits, after which Mikhailo Kupiak set fire to the house with his rocket-pistol.

Trying to escape, Volodimir Troyan crawled through the straw-thatched roof, jumped down and started to run away. V. Oliynik noticed V. Troyan and opened submachine gun fire, while Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") overtook Troyan in the garden and killed him. The members of Volodimir Troyan's family began to run out of the blazing house. When Tomko Troyan and twelve-year-old Agafia — holding Hanna Troyan's baby in her arms — ran out of the house, they were killed by the bandits in the courtyard.

The baby, which lay under Agafia's dead body, was still alive; but soon after the death of her parents and relatives she died.

Volodimir Troyan's wife, Hanna, with her sons Ivan and Stakh managed to hide from the bandits in a neighbor's house; but D. Kupiak, V. Oliynik and P. Chuchman broke into the house, killed Hanna and Stakh, and wounded the other son in the head. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz, V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman; by the evidence given by victim Ya. Kholmjak; and by the testimony of witnesses P. Smaha, Z. Shabat, M. Troyan, Yu. Troyan, K. Los, A. Dmytriv, and Yo. Royik.

In September of 1944, V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman and A. Moroz with members of their "SB" unit, together with local OUNite bands, headed by D. Kupiak, raided the village of Adami, Busk District, where Poles lived. Having surrounded the village, the bandits shot it up and set fire to it. As a result more than 300 buildings were razed, and three residents of the village — Francishka Sheremet, Maria Svens and Fedir Lutsik — were killed. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz, V. Oliynik and P. Chuchman; by the evidence given by witnesses P. Smaha, I. Koshel, V. Kulik, M. Kotovich, H. Kotovich, M. Svens, A. Brodzyak, F. Rogotska, Ye. Zavalia and V. Furmanevich.

In the autumn of 1944, Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip"), and other bandits including the accused P. Chuchman, on order of D. Kupiak murdered and then robbed Ivan Chuchman, an elderly man, and his wife Natalka, in the town of Busk. At the time, P. Chuchman kept watch covering the bandits in case Soviet military units might turn up. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz, P. Chuchman, V. Oliynik, and S. Chuchman; by the evidence given by victim I. Chuchman, and by the testimony of witnesses S. Susabovska and M. Zayets.

On the night of November 28, 1944, V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits, made an armed raid on the village of Yablunivka, Busk District. Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife Anastasia, Maksim Kovalik, Yuriy Kovalik and his wife Yulia, Maria Vovk and her twelve-year-old daughter Olena, Olena Vuitsik and her ten months' old son, Zinoviy — nine persons in all — were killed and their belongings looted. During this raid A. Moroz took part in the murdering of Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife and looted their property. V. Oliynik kept watch, covering those murdering and looting the belongings of the victims; L. Potsiluiko also kept watch covering the bandits against the possible appearance of Soviet Army units. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz, V. Oliynik and L. Potsiluiko; by the testimony of H. Prishlyak who was convicted on another charge; by the evidence given by victims M. Yaremkevich, H. Shepel, T. Vuitsik, H. Kovalik; by the evidence given by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, E. Kovalik, O. Yaremkevich, Yo. Yaremkevich, S. Semeniv, and I. Dmytruk; and also by materials from forensic-medical investigations.

Victim M. Yaremkevich:

It the spring of 1944, an OUNite band headed by Dmytro Kupiak (alias "Klay") began operating on the outskirts of our village of Yablunivka. After the village had been liberated by the Soviet Army in the summer of 1944, Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") with his band became even more vicious. They committed atrocities against peaceful Soviet citizens: they killed women, children, elderly people, and plundered their property.

In the summer of 1944, the OUNite bandits forced me, and some of my fellow villagers, to join the UPA band, but I immediately ran away and went into hiding. On November 28, 1944, when nightfall came I had supper at the house of my parents and grandmother, Paraska Semenivna, and then went out to the barn to sleep, because I feared persecution from the bandits. Twenty or thirty minutes later, I heard shooting in our house. Then several of the bandits came into the barn looking for me. But I hid myself in the hay and they failed to find me. I heard the bandits hitch up our horses, carry out belongings from the house to load them into a cart, and then drive out of the courtyard.

I stayed in the barn till morning, because I was afraid to come out. In the morning I heard my grandmother crying and went into the house. There I saw a horrible picture: the floor and walls of the room were covered with blood; my father lay in a pool of blood on the floor, and my mother lay near by, stained with blood. The body of my father had two bullet wounds: one in the head and the other in the left hand, a little above the wrist. The body of my mother had one bullet wound — in the head. Our belongings — clothing, footwear, food products, etc. — had been looted by the bandits.

Later, Grandmother told me in detail about the events of that night. When the family was getting ready to go to bed, two armed bandits came into the house, and Grandmother recognized them as being our fellow villagers, Dmytro Kupiak and Hrihoriy Vovk. The bandits demanded something to eat. Before Mother could even serve the food, Dmytro Kupiak began to beat Father with a chair for not having sent me back to the OUNite band, and demanding to be told where I was. Father answered that I had gone to Busk. Dmytro Kupiak whipped out his pistol and shot him. With another shot, he killed my mother. Hrihoriy Vovk came up to my dead father and began removing his boots. Dmytro Kupiak put his foot on the dead body and helped Vovk pull them off. Then other bandits came into the house and began to carry

out clothing, footwear, and other things, putting everything into our cart, to which they had already hitched up a team of horses.

Victim H. Shepel¹:

In the evening of November 28, 1944, my father, mother, sister Emilia, and I were all at home. A kerosene lamp was burning in the room. Suddenly we heard a noise outside and, on looking out the window, Mother said that a group of armed men were approaching our house. Father made for the door to go into the courtyard.

The door was opened, and I saw that people surrounded Father in the passageway, but it was very dark and I could not make out who they were. One of them who was quite tall, and perhaps the leader, came into the room and asked Mother her name. Mother told her name. With curses, the bandit fired at her head and she fell. Then the same bandit went back into the passageway and killed my father with one shot.

At this moment, thinking that my mother was still alive and needed help, I turned her over, face up. But the killer came back into the house and asked who had turned over the body. I grew frightened and answered that I hadn't done it. Then the bandit said that my mother might have been still alive, and shot her again. Turning to the other bandits he asked: "Should we kill this one too?" I guessed that he meant me, and fainted.

I came to only when the bandits were no longer in the house. My sister Emilia told me that after I had fainted the tall bandit had taken the lamp and looked in all corners of the house, even up in the attic. Then he had returned to the room, ordered my sister to give him some water, and washed the blood off his hands. It was then that one of the bandits noticed that Father was still alive and told the leader, who went straight into the passageway and fired at Father once again.

On the night of December 9, 1944, V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits headed by D. Kupiak, made an armed raid on the village of Pobuzhani, Busk District. The following were killed: Yulia Kaminska, Ivan Romaniuk, his wife Sofia, his daughter Maria and her six months'old son, Zino-

¹ H. Shepel — daughter of Yuri and Yulia Kovalik.

viy; Pilip Koval, his wife Anastacia and their sons Mykola (15 years old) and Mikhaïlo (10 years old); Maria Hamulyak and her son Yevhen (11 years old), Dmytro Bedriy, his wife Paraska, and their children Zinoviy (10 years old), Maria (13 years old) and Franka (18 years old) — sixteen persons in all. The property of the victims was looted. The accused A. Moroz with Yaroslav Ivaniv (alias "Pilip") and Bohdan Chuchman (alias "Kruk"), broke into the house of Ivan Romaniuk. Ivaniv and Chuchman killed I. Romaniuk, his wife, his daughter Maria and her six months' old son, Zinoviy, in the presence of A. Moroz, and then the latter plundered the victims' belongings. At that time the accused V. Oliynik and L. Potsiluiko were keeping watch to cover the bandits against the possible appearance of Soviet Army units.

A. Moroz, V. Oliynik and L. Potsiluiko admitted their participation in this raid as well as the participation of the accused P. Chuchman. H. Prishlyak had told about this raid of the "SB" unit on the village of Pobuzhani during the 1945 investigations on his case, in which he was tried and convicted. Victims A. Buzhinska, M. Tsyupka, M. Romaniuk, A. Korzhan and A. Koval rendered testimony about this raid, as did witnesses P. Smaha, S. Politilo, S. Susabovska, I. Hrodzevich, A. Kaminska and M. Brohovska.

Witness M. Brohovska¹:

On the night of December 9, 1944, OUNite bandits broke into our house. They killed my father, Ivan Romaniuk, my mother, Sofia Romaniuk, my sister Maria and her infant son, Zinoviy. The whole room was covered with blood. Lying face down on the floor was the body of my father with a bullet-wound in the back of his head. Near him lay the body of my mother, whose head was so badly bashed, that it was impossible to recognize her

¹ Brohovska — daughter of Ivan Romaniuk.

face. A bit aside lay the bodies of my sister Maria, who was shot in the head, and her six months' old son. The dead baby lay in Maria's arms. There were bullet holes in the infant's temple and in its right hand. The bandits looted all the family belongings.

Witness Anatoly Tsihanko:

I know that D. Kupiak personally exterminated Soviet people, if they had refused to join his band, and that he plundered their belongings. I know V. Oliynik personally. He tortured Soviet people. He was a brutal torturer who, in this respect, didn't take a back seat even to D. Kupiak.

Witness I. Koshel¹:

"Klay's" unit held a special position among the other nationalistic bands. "Chornota's", "Vilchur's" and other bands were subordinate to it. "Klay" himself was not simply a brute, but a sadist, who enjoyed the sight of somebody else's blood and suffering. Kupiak had such a terrible reputation among the bandits that we, from other bands, were not only afraid of him, but also of each member of his band.

Defendant P. Chuchman:

Kupiak was not a human being but a wild beast. He aroused more fear than a wild beast. I remember how he killed a bandit from his unit. His name was also Moroz. "Kruk" suspected that he had been inciting me to escape from the band and told this to D. Kupiak. "Klay" gathered the bandits of his unit, ordered them to lie face down on the ground, chose Moroz from among them and shot him in the back of the head. "Any one who thinks of escaping will get the same," he said.

Defendant A. Moroz:

In the western lands of Ukraine, apart from the local bands, there acted "SB" units which were directly under the regional leadership of the OUN. All of them specialized in punitive raids and they were entrusted with the most brutal acts of exterminating the peaceful civilian people.

¹ I. Koshel — former member of an OUNite band. He was sentenced in another case.

Witness P. Smaha¹:

The pillaged booty was taken by "Klay"; someone sold the things and gave the money to Kupiak. I know that Kupiak personally exterminated the Yaremkevich family and many others. Everyone in the band knew that "Klay" had shot the brothers Petro and Mikhailo Potsiluiko for their attempt to run away from the band.

The fact that the above-mentioned villagers of Pobuzhani were killed by firearms is corroborated by acts of the forensic-medical examination of the exhumed remains of the bodies.

On December 12, 1944, V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, and the rest of the bandits of D. Kupiak's "SB" unit made an armed raid on the village of Volitsya, Busk District. During this raid five citizens were murdered — Yakiv Shchur and his wife Maria, Fedir Lehkiy, Andriy Shtibel and his wife Anastasia. It was here that V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, along with other bandits, murdered Fedir Lehkiy. His house was surrounded so that the inmates could not escape; V. Oliynik, B. Chuchman and other bandits entered the premises and there Bohdan Chuchman, in the presence of V. Oliynik, shot Fedir Lehkiy with a pistol. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz and V. Oliynik; by victims K. Suprun, I. Lehkiy, Ye. Sakharevich; by the testimony of M. Smolenska who was previously convicted in another case; by witnesses L. Bogonos, Ye. Karaskevich, T. Postoliuk, I. Postoliuk; and also by the copies of acts and documents of the Sokolya Village Soviet of Working People's Deputies concerning the murder of A. Shtibel, M. Shchur, F. Lehkiy and others, committed by the bandits.

¹ See p. 31.

Victim I. Lehkiy:

As soon as the bandits entered our house, Father got up and sat on the bed. The bandits looked through the boxes where he kept his instruments, walked about the house, and then one of them pulled out his pistol and shot my father twice in the head. ...Father fell dead on the bed...

At the beginning of 1945, S. Chuchman, as a member of Ivan Dizhak's ("Chornota") Busk local "SB" unit — he had left the UPA band for this one in November of 1944 — participated in an armed raid on the village of Chuchmani, Busk District. During the raid the bandits exterminated Yaroslava, wife of Volodimir Kokor, combatant of a pursuit battation, and their children: six-year-old Bohdan, four-year-old Zinoviy and one-year-old Maria; Yaroslava Kokor's sister, Maria Chuchman, and her child. The bandits pillaged their belongings and burned the house and the dead victims in it. During the raid S. Chuchman kept watch to cover the bandits in case Soviet military units might appear. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused S. Chuchman and V. Oliynik; by the testimony of victim Volodimir Kokor; by K. Brodzyak who was previously convicted in another case; and by witnesses M. Korol and Volodimir Paliha.

Witness Volodimir Paliha:

Volodimir Kokor and his family were our neighbors. That evening I dropped in on them. Volodimir Kokor's wife Yaroslava, their three children Bohdan, Zinoviy and Maria, also Yaroslava's sister Maria with her small daughter Hannusya were at home. Suddenly, three bandits entered: Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Stepan Chuchman ("Bereza") and Stepan's brother Kazimir (I don't know his alias). They asked me what I was doing there. Upon hearing that I was a neighbor of the family, they told me to get out of the house quickly. I went home and, keeping concealed, I watched the bandits. Some more of them entered Kokor's house. Then several shots rang out, and after that it got very

quiet. The bandits began carrying things out of the house, piling them in the sleighs on which they had come. They took away the cow and its calf. Then they set the house and cowshed on fire. In the morning, all the villagers, and I also, came round to see the burned bodies of the Kokor family. They were murdered because Volodimir Kokor was serving in the Soviet Army. The following fact bears this out: the next day everyone saw the notice which the bandits had stuck on a tree beside Volodimir Kokor's burned out house. The notice read: "Whoever goes to serve in the Soviet Army — the same will happen to his family!"

On January 30, 1945, bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, with A. Moroz participating, murdered Hanna Paliha and her pregnant daughter Olga Bedriy in the village of Verblyani, Busk District. They were victimized because their relatives, Izidor Paliha and Ilyariy Bedriy ran away from an OUNite band, had given themselves up to the Soviet authorities, confessed their guilt, and were mobilized into the Soviet Army. During the raid A. Moroz stood by the house watching that none of the doomed persons escaped and, after D. Kupiak and B. Chuchman had killed Hanna Paliha and her daughter Olga, he entered the premises and took a feather quilt which belonged to the victims. This is corroborated by the confessions of the accused A. Moroz and V. Oliynik, and by the testimony of witnesses I. Paliha, I. Bedriy, S. Nadala, A. Boiko, H. Nadala, M. Nadala and Ye. Chuchman.

In the evening of February 17, 1945, V. Oliynik, together with Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Mikhailo Martiniuk ("Rak") and other bandits headed by Mikhailo Potsiluiko ("Nesitiy"), made a raid on the village of Hrabova, Busk District. V. Oliynik, B. Chuchman and M. Martiniuk entered the house of Timofiy Sosnovsky in order to kill his daughter Maria Nachas (schoolteacher) and her husband Kostyantyn Nachas (inspector of the Busk

District Department of Public Education). When they entered, they first ate and drank Sosnovsky's food and beverages. Then Oliynik was put on guard in the passageway, while Chuchman and Martiniuk went into the next room and shot Maria and Kostyantyn Nachas whose four-year-old daughter, Lida, was left an orphan.

After this act of butchery, V. Oliynik, along with some other bandits, plundered the property of Katerina Politilo, Deputy to the village Soviet, whom Mikhailo Potsiluiko and Mikhailo Kupiak had strangled and thrown into a well. These acts were committed in the same village. These crimes are corroborated by the confessions of the accused V. Oliynik and A. Moroz; by the evidence given by victim M. Smaha and witnesses S. Susabovska, T. Sosnovski, K. Sosnovska, I. Koleshchuk, S. Semeniv and E. Ilkiv.

Victim L. Poroniuk¹:

...It will always remain in my memory how that evening my parents were bathing me. Suddenly, several bandits came into the room. One of them, who seemed to me to be very tall, began talking with my father and then shot him. Father fell and the lamp went out in the room. I got very frightened and began to scream.

Victim Timofiy Sosnovsky:

The bandits entered our house and demanded supper. After supper they said they had business with the teachers and went into the other room, where my daughter lived with her husband and child. They did not let my wife enter there. A moment later five or six shots rang out and the bandits immediately came out. One of them told us to take the child away. When we entered the room, my daughter and her husband were already dead. My daughter had several bullet wounds in the head and her husband — one.

On February 20, 1945, V. Oliynik and Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") caught in the village of Yablunivka, Busk

¹ L. Poroniuk — daughter of Kostyantyn and Maria Nachas.



The married couple, Kostyantyn and Maria Nachas. They were murdered by bandits from Dmytro Kupiak's "SB" unit.

District, Hanna Bohomolova (who was in charge of the local mill) for having refused to supply the bandits with flour. At that time they also seized two citizens of Polish descent (their names have not been established), who were passing by the mill with firewood in their carts. All the three were taken into the forest and killed. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik and A. Moroz; by witnesses P. Smaha, H. Lisovets, V. Maiba, V. Vovk, T. Vuitsik and P. Dyachok; by the record of exhumation and also by the act of the forensic-medical examination.

In February of 1945, A. Moroz, along with bandits D. Kupiak and Hoinich, caught Mykola Hnatishyn (chairman of the village Soviet) in the village of Lisok, Busk District, Lviv Region, and guarded him so he could not escape. Then they took him under their convoy to an

empty house where M. Hnatishyn was killed. At that time Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip") and other bandits exterminated in the village of Lisok M. Hnatishyn's family — his wife Hanna, daughter Bohdana and their relatives Yosip Zarembo, Volodimir Zarembo and Paraska Hailash. They also plundered the belongings of the victims.

This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz and V. Oliynik; by victim M. Zarembo; by witnesses S. Susabovska, P. Smaha, I. Shevchuk, Yu. Hailash and V. Hnatishyn.

In March of 1945, bandits from Kovalik's ("Solovey") Yablunivka local band caught Oleksiy Zaverukha and Stepan Koshlo, combatants of the Busk pursuit battalion. The accused L. Potsiluiko and a bandit Hrihoriy Vovk brought them to the encampment of the regional "SB" unit in the Yablunivka forest, where D. Kupiak, V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and other bandits tortured the victims. Then Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip"), Mikhaïlo Potsiluiko ("Nesitiy") and Mikhaïlo Horbach ("Zeleniy") strangled the two combatants by putting poles across their throats and pressing them to the ground by standing on the ends of the poles. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused L. Potsiluiko, V. Oliynik, and A. Moroz; by victims O. Zaverukha, P. Koshlo; by witnesses P. Smaha, A. Skladan, V. Zaverukha, I. Ryabinsky, V. Tuz, Yo. Pentsak, N. Bashinska and S. Politilo.

Witness S. Politilo¹:

It so happened that I came into contact with "Klay's" "SB" unit. This was a punitive band which unmercifully killed anyone who might fall under the least suspicion. Not only peaceful civilians, but also the bandits of other bands were afraid of

¹ S. Politilo — former member of an OUNite band. He had been convicted in another case.

"Klay's" unit, the bandits of which were free to do anything they liked. And no matter what acts they committed, these were not considered as crimes by the gang.

In the spring of 1945, we, a group from "Bohun's" band, were passing through the woods on our way from the village of Yablunivka and near the encampment of "Klay's" "SB" unit we heard terrible screams. We wanted to approach the group of bandits who were standing in a circle, kicking somebody and beating him with heavy sticks. We were chased out of there. As I got to know later, they had been torturing two combatants of a pursuit battalion.

D. Kupiak took into his "SB" unit the most brutal bandits who, at the drop of a hat and without hesitation, would kill innocent children, women, and old people. He personally always showed an example in the most brutal murders. After the ambush on the Kiev Highway, when Nina Kot and Vyacheslav Mimra were killed, I myself saw how "Klay" washed the blood off the money he had looted from the murdered bodies.

Witness P. Smaha¹:

I saw the bandits "Kruk" and "Pilip" put a thick pole across the throat of one of the combatants (I don't remember who it was, Koshlo or Zaverukha) and stood on the ends. This was the way the combatant was strangled.

In March of 1945, Hrihoriy Vovk caught and brought to the Yablunivka forest Maria Baranets, who lived in the farmstead of Yablunivska Koloniya, Busk District. Maria was victimized only because she had visited the town of Busk several times and combatants of a pursuit battalion had stopped in her courtyard. The bandits outraged Maria, and then D. Kupiak ordered A. Moroz to kill her. A. Moroz took her into some bushes and shot her with his pistol. Some time later M. Baranets came to herself and, all in blood, staggered out of the bushes. L. Potsiluiko and H. Vovk caught her, pulled her back into the bushes and threw her into a ditch where Vovk shot and finished her off. Then the bandits covered

¹ See p. 31.

the body with branches. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko; by the victim I. Baranets, and by witnesses P. Smaha and P. Baranets.

On April 3, 1945, V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman, L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit and those of the Yablunivka local OUNite band, made an armed raid on Busk. During this raid they murdered Stanislav Yurdiha (a combatant of a pursuit battalion), his wife Stefania, their daughter Yaroslava and their son Mechislav; Maryan Mezhvinski, his wife Maria, their children Yulia and Anton; and Yulia Kuchinska, an old woman who lived alone — nine persons in all. The bandits also plundered the belongings of murdered victims.

While the bandits were exterminating Stanislav Yurdiha and his family, V. Oliynik kept watch to see that none of the victims escaped the butchery. After S. Yurdiha and his family had been murdered, V. Oliynik and other bandits of the "SB" unit broke into the house of Yulia Kuchinska, an elderly woman who lived alone. Having found her under the brick-stove where she had tried to hide from the bandits, V. Oliynik fired twice at her from his pistol. As Yu. Kuchinska still showed some signs of life, Bohdan Chuchman finished her off. Afterward, V. Oliynik, B. Chuchman and other OUNites plundered the property of their victim, carrying off valuables of gold.

During this raid, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko kept watch in case Soviet military units appeared, covering the bandits who were murdering and plundering in the town. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused S. Chuchman, L. Potsiluiko, and V. Oliynik, by victim M. Korolyak, by witnesses P. Smaha, Ye. Susabovska, K. Chuchman, P. Savchuk, H. Davidovski, Ye. Davidovski, I. Kuchinski, Ye. Rudnitska and Ya. Sosnovsky.

Witness Ya. Sosnovsky:

When we entered Yurdiha's house, we saw that the bodies of Stanislav Yurdiha and his wife Stefania lay on the floor of the room, covered with blood. Their heads had bullet wounds, from which the blood ran. I saw the blood-stained dead bodies of Yurdiha's son and daughter on the bed in the room. The walls were smeared with blood, and belongings lay scattered about.

The Public Procurator (addressing V. Oliynik):

According to your words, you carried on an armed struggle against Soviet activists, against those who did not support your nationalistic ideas about "an independent Ukraine". But what kind of activists were they, the nursing babies, and two- or three-year-old children, whom D. Kupiak and you, the bandits of his unit, killed in the most brutal and sadistic way — by firing at their faces?

The accused V. Oliynik (keeps silent for a long time, then forces himself to speak):

Indeed it was terribly bestial, something which can be neither explained, nor justified. The population had turned still more hostile toward our nationalistic bands. In this connection, D. Kupiak often confided to his most trusted henchmen that it was necessary to keep the population in a state of constant fear and obedience. The only way to attain this, he said, was terror and killings.

On April 26, 1945, the OUNite bandits, including the accused L. Potsiluiko, killed Pavlo Berbeka, chairman of the Consumers' Co-op Society, his daughter Hanna and his wife Paraska Lisovets in the village of Yablunivka, Busk District. During these murders, L. Potsiluiko kept watch to see that none of the victims escaped, then he plundered the belongings of the murdered people. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused L. Potsiluiko, by witnesses P. Smaha, M. Kostiuk, V. Vovk, L. Pilipchuk, V. Sheremet and L. Loboda.

The next day, V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and S. Chuchman along with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the

regional leadership of the OUN, together with bandits from other OUNite bands, took part in an armed raid on the town of Radekhiv, Lviv Region. Two Soviet citizens were killed here, four were wounded, and the brewery was looted.

Chairman (addressing A. Moroz):

Kupiak ("Klay") told you that you were fighting for a so-called independent Ukraine". What was "Klay" himself like as "an ideological fighter"?

The accused A. Moroz:

D. Kupiak, the ringleader of our band, had no ideological beliefs. This was an out-and-out bandit. Significant is the fact that all the killings which "Klay" personally had a hand in, or which he himself ordered, were accompanied by looting. Everything of value was taken: gold, money, clothes, horses, cows, etc. D. Kupiak immediately took for himself all the money and valuables, and all the other things were given to his trusted agents to sell or be changed into gold, which was also turned over to "Klay". D. Kupiak's greediness knew no bounds. He did not cover up the fact that his aim was to rob as much as possible. A tally of what was robbed was never kept. This was "Klay's" personal booty. I remember when his elder brother Mikhailo ("General") hid part of the plundered money. Having found out this from his informers, the ringleader of the band took the money back, and ordered that his elder brother Mikhailo be given 25 blows with a stick, and this was carried out without delay. I know that Kupiak now lives in Canada, and has a fashionable restaurant and is considered to be wealthy. His story that he started out with two hundred dollars which he borrowed, is a fairy tale for kids.

In May of 1945, V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit, were hiding in the outskirts of Zadvirya village, Busk District. It was at that time that B. Verkhopetrovsky, a captain of the Soviet Army, and Ye. Makhovsky, electrician, with his young daughter Maria, came to the village from Lviv and put

up at the house of Kalina, resident of this village. D. Kupiak found out about this and, accompanied by V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and other bandits came to Kalina's place to capture the visitors. In Kalina's house the bandits seized and disarmed B. Verkhopetrovsky while M. Potsiluiko and other OUNites seized Ye. Makhovsky. The captured men were taken into the courtyard and brought to a deserted building in this same village, with the help of the other bandits who had waited outside Kalina's house, A. Moroz being one of them.

The bandits brought B. Verkhopetrovsky into this empty house, where D. Kupiak, V. Oliynik and others brutally beat him up; plundered his clothes and shoes, and leaving him only his underwear, they then hanged him. The bandits brought Ye. Makhovsky into a shed where M. Potsiluiko shot him with his pistol.

When B. Verkhopetrovsky and Ye. Makhovsky were caught, the latter's daughter Maria was gathering flowers in the garden. As she returned with the flowers to Kalina's house, the bandits seized and brought her to the same building where B. Verkhopetrovsky was strung up. They ripped off her clothes, leaving her only a slip, and hanged the girl beside the first victim. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, by victims O. Makhovska, L. Yevstigneyeva, and D. Narepekha; by witnesses P. Smaha, T. Buryak, S. Susabovska, R. Kalina and V. Kundelsky.

In May of 1945, a group of bandits from the regional "SB" unit, including V. Oliynik, caught Maria Kashchak in the village of Zadvirya, Busk District, in order to make short work of her.

After the third degree interrogations D. Kupiak made a sign to V. Oliynik to finish her off. Oliynik threw a leather noose round M. Kashchak's neck, placed the end of the leather thong over his shoulder and lifted the victim

Twelve-year-old Maria Makhovska. She was hanged on order of Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay").



up. He held Maria's body suspended this way for several minutes, and then dropped her to the ground. As she still showed some signs of life, other bandits finished her off and threw her body into a river. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz; by witnesses P. Smaha, P. Savchin, O. Kuplevska and V. Timchyshyn.

Witness V. Timchyshyn:

Once, in the village of Zadvirya, I saw D. Kupiak, whom I knew well. Three more bandits and Maria Kashchak, a resident of our village, were with him. The bandits were taking her somewhere, after several days the body of Maria Kashchak was found in the river. Her body bore signs of being beaten, and a noose-mark was round her neck. Everyone in the village was deadly afraid of D. Kupiak, because they all knew that after he appeared there was always a trail of dead bodies and burned-out houses left behind him.

The accused V. Oliynik:

Dmytro Kupiak signaled me to choke her. At that time I was standing behind Maria Kashchak. The bandit "Kruk" — Bohdan

Chuchman — passed me the leather noose, which he used to strangle people, and which he always carried around with him. From behind, I threw the noose round Maria Kashchak's neck and placing the end of the noose across my shoulder I heaved on it to suspend my victim above the floor. I held Maria Kashchak's body in this position for several minutes and, when I felt that she no longer lived, dropped her to the ground.

On June 3, 1945, V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, along with the bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN, together with bandits of Ivan Dizhak's ("Chornota") Busk District "SB" unit, took part in an armed raid on the village of Humniska, Busk District. During the raid, Fedir Yaskiv, a worker from the Busk District Soviet Finance Department, his wife Katerina and Maria Lukasevich, a state purchasing official, were killed; and Hanna Holota, who was in charge of the milk-receiving station, was strangled and thrown into a well. The bandits plundered Fedir Yaskiv's property. During this raid, V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, along with other bandits, surrounded Fedir Yaskiv's house to make sure that none of the inmates escaped. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz and V. Oliynik, by witnesses I. Lukasevich, P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, I. Koshel, Ye. Rudenko, M. Dizhak, Yu. Lukasevich and Yo. Voronovsky.

Victim Hanna Moskva:

My husband and I saw the body of our daughter Hanna, which lay near the well. She had a large wound in the forehead, a noose round her neck, and signs of terrible beating all over her body.

On June 5, 1945, V. Oliynik and A. Moroz along with the bandits of the regional "SB" unit, together with bandits of "Kriliatiy's" local OUNite band took part in an armed raid on the village of Sokolya, Busk District.

During this raid the bandits murdered Yulia Dusan, Deputy to the Busk District Soviet of Working People's Deputies, Marta Kutsak and her three daughters Maria Kutsak, Olena Bakun and Teofilia Bakun (the husbands of the two married daughters were serving in the Soviet Army), also Olena Potsiluiko and her daughter Maria, Anastasia Dusan and her daughter Anastasia, Anastasia Voloshina and her son Ivan; Andriy Sakharevich, his wife Maria and their children Ivan and Anastasia; as well as Yakim Voloshin — sixteen citizens in all. The belongings of the victims were looted.

Witness Anastasia Sakharevich:

Ever since I was born I have lived in the village of Sokolya. In 1944 Andriy Voloshin's family became neighbors of mine. He was my nephew. In 1944, when the front passed through the village, Andriy Voloshin's house and all his property went up in flames. His family moved into my house to live. Not long afterward Andriy went to serve in the Soviet Army.

At the beginning of June of that same year, late one night, when we — that is, myself and Andriy Voloshin's wife, Anastasia and their daughter Olya, aged thirteen or fourteen, — were getting ready for bed (Voloshin's son Ivan, aged fifteen or sixteen, was sleeping that night in the barn), several armed bandits suddenly entered the house. One of them said that he had something to say to Voloshin's wife, and with other bandits led her into the other room. Immediately a shot rang out. I realized that they had killed Anastasia. The girl Olya began to cry and I begged the bandits to let her go outside. When we got outside, I told Olya to run away and I hid in the orchard. I saw the bandits go into the barn where they found Ivan and brought him into the house. They killed him in the same room where they killed his mother. In the morning I entered the house and saw Anastasia Voloshina's dead body sitting on the floor, leaning against the stove. They had shot her in the face. Beside her lay the body of her son Ivan. Where his wound was I don't remember; I only recall that his mouth was full of earth: apparently they had tortured him before killing.

The bandits murdered them because Andriy Voloshin had gone to serve in the Soviet Army.

Before this raid the accused A. Moroz along with other bandits had made a reconnaissance patrol of the village of Sokolya to see whether any Soviet soldiers were there. Then the OUNites broke into the village and perpetrated massacre upon its residents. A. Moroz kept watch near one of the houses, whose inmates were marked out for extermination. Here, the bandits killed two citizens and looted their belongings. This is corroborated by the evidence of the accused V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, L. Potsiluiko; by victims Z. Dusan, M. Oliynik, T. Shkrobut, V. Sakharevich, A. Voloshin, K. Voloshina, H. Hlushko; by witnesses P. Smaha, I. Postoliuk, O. Burak, M. Strezhevskaya, Ya. Postoliuk, H. Horobets, O. Postoliuk, A. Sakharevich, P. Bakun, S. Bakun, M. Kovalik, P. Shtebel and A. Bakun.

Victim Vasil Sakharevich:

My father, Andriy Sakharevich, once came across some bandits from Kupiak's unit, who ordered him to take off his boots, which he had got for himself not long before. Father started to argue. He told one of the bandits straight to his face: "You won't get your 'independent Ukraine' with someone else's boots!" Evidently this was remembered, because several days later they came and killed my father, mother, brother Ivan and sister Anastasia.

On June 23, 1945, V. Oliynik, and S. Chuchman along with the rest of the regional "SB" unit together with the bandits of the Yablunivka local OUNite band, raided the village of Hrabova, Busk District. During this raid Maria Sosnovska and Katerina Domoretska were exterminated. At that time their husbands were serving in a pursuit battalion. Also exterminated were Hanna Sobashek, whose husband was serving in the Soviet Army, Ivan Mlot, Yulia Smaha, Oleksiy Sosnovsky, Pavlina Balandiuk, Eduard Balandiuk, Emilia Soroka, and Ivan

Soroka, and an eight-year-old orphan — eleven persons in all. The bandits plundered their belongings.

In the village of Hrabova, V. Oliynik, along with M. Potsiluiko, M. Horbach and others, broke into one of the houses and killed a man and woman, and looted their property. At the time the bandits were killing and robbing in the village of Hrabova, S. Chuchman kept watch covering the bandits against Soviet military units. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman, by victim S. Sosnovsky, by witnesses P. Smaha, P. Sosnovsky, S. Semeniv, T. Politilo and O. Sosnovska.

Also in June of 1944, S. Chuchman along with other bandits brought to the encampment of the regional "SB" unit in the Yablunivka forest Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Rural Consumers' Co-op Society of the Busk District, where D. Kupiak, V. Oliynik and others interrogated her. Afterward B. Chuchman ("Kruk") threw a leather noose around Paliha's neck and strangled her. Then V. Oliynik and B. Chuchman dragged the woman, half-alive, by the hair to throw her in a ditch, where they shot her dead with a pistol. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and S. Chuchman, by victim Yo. Paliha, by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska and M. Khomyak, by photostatic copies of an archive document and an act by the forensic-medical commission of experts.

On August 19, 1945, P. Chuchman and S. Chuchman took part in a bandit raid on the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District, where Stepan Honchar, Chairman of the Verblyani Village Soviet, his wife Maria, their daughters Yulia Lukasevich and Hanna Ruda, also Maria Borutska and her son Fedir, Maria Spodarik and Eva Spodarik were exterminated. All in all eight persons were murdered. The belongings of the victims were looted.



Ivanna Paliha. She was killed in June of 1944, on order of Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay").

This is corroborated by the evidence given by victims Ya. Borutsky, P. Lukasevich, V. Rudyi, M. Spodarik and Prisyazhny, by K. Brodzyak who had been convicted on another charge, by witnesses I. Koshel, P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, K. S. Chuchman, K. Borutska, H. Khmelevska and H. Levko.

On October 14, 1945, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, along with the other OUNite bandits, made an armed raid on the town of Busk, where they exterminated Ivan Dizhak, his son Yaroslav, daughter Nadia and nephew Petro Chuchman, also Fedir Kapiy, his daughters Olga and Maria and son Volodimir; as well as Kiril Daniliv and his wife Paraska. The bandits also plundered the victims' property. During this raid S. Chuchman, L. Potsiluiko and Mikhailo Khomyak ("Hai") broke into the home of Ivan Dizhak where they killed him, his son Yaroslav and daughter Nadia and nephew Petro Chuchman, because Ivan Dizhak served in the Busk pursuit battalion and helped the organs of Soviet power to fight the OUNite bandits. S. Chuchman killed Dizhak with a shot

The skull of thirteen-year-old Nadia Dizhak. Seen in the photo is the exit hole of the bullet on the left frontal bone.



from his pistol, and L. Potsiluiko killed Dizhak's thirteen-year-old daughter Nadia, shooting her in the face. This is corroborated by the evidence given at the preliminary examination by the defendants S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko who told about the role they played in the raid on the town of Busk and in the murders of I. Dizhak and his children; by the testimony of witnesses I. Khrunevich, I. Zhovnirchuk, S. Machai, S. Davidovsky, V. Zhovnirchuk, S. Turkevich, T. Rehush, K. Zhovnirchuk; by the evidence given by victims H. Kapiy, I. Daniliv, and by P. Chuchman who told that she saw the dead bodies of Ivan Dizhak, his son Yaroslav and daughter Nadia and her son Petro Chuchman, that there was a bullet hole in the bridge of Nadia's nose and that Petro had his teeth knocked out. The killing of Yaroslav Dizhak, Nadia Dizhak, and Petro Chuchman with firearms is confirmed by the record of the exhumation and conclusions of the forensic-medical investigation.

The evil crime is also corroborated by material evidence — a medallion found on the remains of N. Dizhak's body when it was exhumed.

Witness K. Zhovnirchuk:

In October of 1945 (I don't remember the exact date), in the evening, when it was quite dark, I went to Ivan Dizhak's house,



Medallion found on the remains of thirteen-year-old Nadia Dizhak.

which was next to mine, in the town of Busk. I was a friend of his son. In the house were Ivan Dizhak and his children: the boy Yaroslav and the girl Nadia. I don't remember if there was anyone else in the house. At about ten that night, when I was about to go home, Stepan Chuchman and two other bandits suddenly entered... Stepan Chuchman immediately shot Ivan Yaroslav and Nadia... Afterward, Stepan Chuchman went out into the courtyard, taking me with him, and there he took away my watch.

In the autumn of 1945, after A. Moroz had given himself up to the Soviet authorities and admitted his guilt, he continued his anti-Soviet nationalistic activity. Living in Lviv, he retained his connection with OUNite bandits and harbored in his home V. Oliynik who had received from D. Kupiak the documents of Bohdan Moroz whom Kupiak had murdered in Lviv. Also, A. Moroz met the ringleader of the band twice, before the latter escaped across the

The skull of fourteen-year-old Petro Chuchman. Seen in the photo is the entrance hole of the bullet on the left area of the temporal bone.



border. He was ordered by Kupiak to help the OUNite bandits legalize themselves.

Witness S. Susabovska ¹:

Before our escape to Poland when Kupiak and I lived in Lviv on Lichakivska Street, a certain relative of D. Kupiak delivered him, at this address, many gold valuables, dollars, furs, and so on, which "Klay" had concealed at her place. He took all these things with him when he escaped across the border. In Wroclaw, "Klay" sold in my presence one of the furs for 10,000 zlotys.

Kupiak was the cruelest of all the bandits I knew. "To knock someone off" — this was known to everyone in the band as one of "Klay's" witty sayings. To them, murdering was ordinary daily work. When Kupiak told me that he had exterminated the Yaremkevich family in the village of Yablunivka, he added that he was very sorry he hadn't found their son in order to kill him too. Because, as he put it, the son might avenge the death of his parents. When it came to exterminating, Kupiak made all the decisions himself, never seeking advice from anyone. People were killed without the bandits ever finding out whether their suspicions of the victims were true or not. "Klay" said: "We don't have time to check the reports of our informants; the more we kill, the more docile the population will be. An independent Ukraine can only be won by terrorist means". He was a careerist, bandit and robber. His lofty words about Ukraine were only a cover for his lust for riches.

¹ See p. 30.

Complying with the order of D. Kupiak, A. Moroz obtained false documents for V. Oliynik in the name of Partika, with which Oliynik legalized himself and obtained an apartment in Lviv. In the same manner A. Moroz and V. Oliynik then legalized S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, as well as other OUNite bandits, who had remained underground. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz, V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman, L. Potsiluiko, by witnesses P. Smaha, M. Voitovich, Yo. Oliynik and M. Kostiuk.

Continuing their criminal activities, A. Moroz and S. Chuchman — the latter used false documents made out in the name of Borodaiko — robbed on February 20, 1946, V. Petrov, resident of the city of Lviv, in order to get documents, money and other things. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz and S. Chuchman and by victim V. Petrov.

In 1945 and 1946, the accused P. Chuchman was with the Ivan Dizhak's ("Chornota") Busk District "SB" unit. He was the deputy ringleader and carried on anti-Soviet activity with this band on the territory of the Busk District. This is corroborated by the evidence given in 1947 by the accused P. Chuchman, when he took the witness stand in other criminal cases; by the accused A. Moroz and S. Chuchman, as well as by witnesses K. Brodzyak (who was sentenced in another case), Yu. Petritsya, P. Smaha, I. Petriv-Yaskiv, and I. Koshel.

In December of 1945, P. Chuchman and the bandits under his command from the Busk local "SB" unit destroyed the village Soviets in the villages of Humniska and Verblyani and the milk-receiving station in the village of Humniska, Busk District. This is corroborated by the evidence given by witnesses I. Koshel, I. Ferenets, V. Kondrativ and Yu. Petritsya.

In the summer of 1946, having received from his rela-

tive Voronovski false documents in the name of Chervinsky. P. Chuchman left for the village of Harbuziv, Zalozhnyi District, Ternopil Region, where he legalized himself with these documents and lived there until his arrest on August 2, 1947. This is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused P. Chuchman and by the material evidence.

V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to the crimes charged and testified that he — while living in the town of Busk, Lviv Region, to which he had come from Poland during the German occupation — in May of 1944, had joined the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN which was headed by the bandit Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), and until the autumn of 1945, he participated under the alias of "Holodomor" in an active armed struggle against Soviet power. During 1944—1945 he participated in armed raids on the villages of Kupche, Hrabova, Verblyani, Adami, Yablunivka, Pobuzhani, Volitsya, Humniska, Sokolya, and the towns of Busk and Radekhiv, Lviv Region; in which representatives of Soviet power, activists, servicemen, teachers and other Soviet citizens were murdered and their belongings looted. In the village of Zamostya he ordered that Mikhailo Shulha be captured. The victim offered resistance and was killed. In that same village he seized Maria Khokhula and took part in interrogating and torturing her which caused her death. In the village of Bohdanivka, he and other bandits caught Oleksiy Rupental, and then took part in interrogating and torturing him, which also caused Rupental's death. On the road between the villages of Hrabova and Yablunivka, V. Oliynik took part in an ambush during which two Soviet Army officers were killed by the bandits; in the village of Hrabova he covered the actions of the bandits who killed the Nachas teachers — husband and wife; in the village of Yablunivka he personally caught Hanna

Bohomolova, in charge of the local mill, and two citizens of Polish nationality, and brought them to D. Kupiak in the woods where they were killed. He also took part in the interrogation of a captured combatant from the Busk pursuit battalion whom the bandits strangled after the interrogation; he personally shot twice from his pistol at Yulia Kuchinska, an elderly woman whom another bandit finished off; he took part in the capture of Ye. Makhovsky (an electrician by trade) and B. Verkhopetrovsky (an officer of the Soviet Army) in the village of Zadvirya, and in interrogating and torturing the latter; he strangled with a leather noose the captured Maria Kashchak, whom other bandits later finished off; and he took part in the interrogating of Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Village Consumers' Co-op Society, and after she had been strangled he dragged her by the hair to a ditch where she was shot with a pistol. On June 23, 1945, during the raid on the village of Hrabova, he was a lookout for the bandits who, in his presence, killed a man and a woman in a certain house.

V. Oliynik testified that on August 18, 1944, after an ambush (organized by D. Kupiak on the Kiev Highway) on a column of people mobilized into the Soviet Army, he immediately joined the bandits who had seized four mobilized men, went along with those who led them into the woods, and was present during the interrogation and shootings of the victims, but V. Oliynik denied that he had directly taken part in the above-mentioned ambush. However, the accused A. Moroz, and witness P. Smaha affirmed that Oliynik had taken part in the ambush on the Kiev Highway.

V. Oliynik denied any complicity in the murdering of Hanna Troyan and her children in the village of Verblyani, in August of 1944. This denial is refuted by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz who had



in the prisoner's dock (from left to right): V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, S. Chuchman, L. Potsiluiko and P. Chuchman.

kept watch near the building where Volodimir Troyan was killed, and who had heard the shots in the neighboring house where Troyan's wife and children had hidden from the bandits, and seen Oliynik come out of the house with other bandits afterward.

V. Oliynik also gave evidence that in September of 1944, as a member of the "SB" unit, he took part in the raid on the village of Adami, but denied that he shot and set fire to houses. However, his participation in shooting and setting fire to the houses in this village is confirmed by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz and by witness I. Koshel.

V. Oliynik testified that as a member of the "SB" unit he took part in the raid on the village of Volitsya, Busk District, on December 12, 1944, but denied his participation in the murder of Fedir Lehkiy and stated that at that time he had gone to visit his acquaintance, Postolyuk, in that same village. However, Oliynik's participation in this murder is corroborated by the evidence given by the

accused A. Moroz who saw Oliynik with the bandit "Kruk" in the house during the butchery of Fedir Lehkiy; by the testimony presented by M. Smolenska, who had been sentenced in an earlier case, which stated that she had seen Oliynik with a group of bandits during the raid on the village of Volitsya; and by the evidence of victim I. Lehkiy who confirmed that on the night of December 12, 1944, OUNite bandits had killed his father.

V. Oliynik further testified that he, along with Dmytro Kupiak, had captured and interrogated the Soviet officer B. Verkhopetrovsky, but denied that he personally had taken part in hanging the victim. However, Oliynik's complicity in the torturing and hanging of B. Verkhopetrovsky is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz and witness P. Smaha.

V. Oliynik denied that, in June of 1945, he took part in interrogating and torturing Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Village Consumers' Co-op Society, and testified that he was present only after I. Paliha was already strangled, and then, together with the bandit "Kruk", he dragged her by the hair to a ditch where she was shot by the bandit "Rak". However, his participation in the torture and murder of Ivanna Paliha is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused S. Chuchman and witness S. Susabovska.

However, V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to having stayed in Lviv under false documents in the autumn of 1945, and to obtaining false documents for other bandits.

He was influenced into taking up criminal activities by Dmytro Kupiak and Mikhailo Potsiluiko, who had taken him into the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN in order to carry on a struggle against Soviet power.

A. Moroz pleaded guilty to crimes charged and testified that during the German occupation he had studied



In the courtroom.

at the Lviv Uniat Theological Seminary, was brought up in an anti-Soviet, nationalistic spirit and was there trained to fight against Soviet power. In the spring of 1944, he joined the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN and throughout 1944—1945 under the alias of "Ba-irak"—which was given to him by the ringleader of the unit, Dmytro Kupiak,—carried on a struggle against Soviet power, participated in armed raids on the villages of Kupche, Verblyani, Yablunivka, Pobuzhani, Volitsya, and Sokolya, Busk District, and on the town of Radekhiv, Lviv Region, in which representatives of Soviet power, activists, servicemen and other citizens were murdered and their belongings looted; and also took part in the

burning of the village of Adami. Further, he took part, along with other bandits, in capturing Maria Khokhula, resident of the village of Zamostya; in capturing Soviet Army officer B. Verkhopetrovsky in the village of Zadvi-rya; in the murder of K. Fabianska and O. Mikhailiv who lived in the village of Hrabova; and also, on D. Kupiak's order, in the murder of Maria Baranets, resident of the farmstead of Yablunivska Koloniya. (He shot at her from a pistol, did not kill but only wounded her).

A. Moroz, who had given himself up to the Soviet authorities and confessed his guilt in August of 1945, but continued his bandit activity, harbored the accused V. Oliynik in his flat and obtained false documents for him. In September of 1945, he met with D. Kupiak in Lviv, before the latter's escape abroad, and was ordered to obtain false documents for legalizing the members of the "SB" unit. In fulfilling the assignment, he obtained official evacuation blanks, filled them out with fictitious names and passed them over to bandits of the regional "SB" unit and of the Yablunivka local OUNite band. On February 20, 1946, together with S. Chuchman, he robbed V. Petrov, a citizen of Lviv.

P. Chuchman partially pleaded guilty to the crimes charged and testified that from the end of August, 1943, up to the end of February, 1944, he had served in the police guarding the distillery and other property under the control of the Germans — and that from the end of April, up to the beginning of December, 1944, he had been a member of the "SB" unit headed by D. Kupiak and, under the alias of "Benito", took part in armed raids on villages in the Busk District, Lviv Region; that in May of that same year he had participated in a raid on the village of Kupche, where bandits murdered three residents of it and looted their belongings; in August — on the village

of Verblyani, where the Soviet activist Volodimir Troyan and his family were exterminated and their house burned down; in September — on the village of Adami, where during the raid three residents were murdered and the village with over 300 houses was razed to the ground. In the autumn of 1944, P. Chuchman took part in the murdering of Ivan Chuchman and his wife, residents of the town of Busk, whose belongings were looted. In the summer of 1946 he obtained false documents in the name of Chervinsky and utilized them while he was in hiding, until his arrest on August 2, 1947.

P. Chuchman also testified that he carried on a struggle against Soviet power as a member of the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the OUN because he was afraid of the threats made by D. Kupiak, ringleader of this band.

P. Chuchman denied that he was guilty of taking part in the raid on the village of Hrabova (farmstead of Vodayi) on August 17, 1944, where nine women and children were murdered and the barn in which they hid set on fire; that he was guilty of being a participant of the ambush on the Kiev Highway between the villages of Anhelivka and Verblyani on August 18, 1944, in which the band had fired at a column of citizens who had been mobilized into the Soviet Army, and at a truck in which Nina Kot, recently demobilized from the Soviet Army, and Vyacheslav Mimra, a Czechoslovak serviceman had been killed. The accused stated that during the raids mentioned he was not with the unit of Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") but with the bandits Karl Brodzyak and Mikhailo Khomyak when they went to look for horses which belonged to the band, and then he was at the farmstead of Baimaki, Busk District, and slept there at Eva Sakhno's place; and only when he returned to the

village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, did he find out about the ambush on the column of mobilized persons.

These statements made by P. Chuchman are refuted, first of all, by V. Oliynik's evidence to the effect that Pavlo Chuchman was with the bandits of Dmytro Kupiak's unit and took part in the raid on the village of Hrabova (farmstead of Vodayi) where the bandits surrounded, fired upon and set fire to the barn where the villagers were hiding; and that when the latter attempted to escape from the flaming barn, Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito") and the bandit "Pilip" opened fire and killed them. Also, that during the ambush on the Kiev Highway between the villages of Anhelivka and Verblyani, Pavlo Chuchman was among the bandits of Dmytro Kupiak's unit and did not leave it. Second, these statements are refuted by the evidence of P. Smaha that Pavlo Chuchman took part in the massacre the residents of the village of Hrabova and fired with his submachine gun at the barn where women and children had hidden, and that he was a participant of the ambush organized by Dmytro Kupiak on the Kiev Highway. Third, by the testimony presented by the accused A. Moroz that Pavlo Chuchman along with the bandits of Dmytro Kupiak's unit took part in the ambush on the Kiev Highway and that Chuchman could not have been looking for horses at that time because the unit generally did not have any. Fourth, by the testimony of witness E. Petritsya (maiden name — Sakhno) to the effect that in August of 1944, no bandits, including Karl Brodzyak, had come to her house in the farmstead of Baimaki, since she had never seen Brodzyak in the farmstead. Fifth, by the testimony of witnesses M. Kolisnik, Yu. Kolisnik and L. Kusiya who stated that they had seen Pavlo Chuchman among the bandits of the "SB" unit at the time of the ambush organized by Dmytro Kupiak on the Kiev High-

way, and that, by the testimony of Yu. Kolisnik and L. Kusiya, they had seen — after the ambush on the column of mobilized persons and on the truck — Pavlo Chuchman and Yulian Kusiya ("Vovk") carrying around the army greatcoat of the murdered woman-officer and asking other bandits to try it on.

P. Chuchman denied that, during the raid on the village of Verblyani and the murdering of the Soviet activist Volodimir Troyan, he had gone into a neighboring house where Volodimir's wife Hanna Troyan, and their son Stakh, were killed and their son Ivan wounded. But his participation in exterminating the members of the Troyan family is corroborated by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz to the effect that Pavlo Chuchman with the other bandits, was in the neighbor's house where the woman and her children were hiding and that several shots rang out after the bandits had entered; also by the testimony of witness K. Los to the effect that in August, 1944, during the bandit raid on the village of Verblyani, his neighbor Hanna Troyan and her children had been hiding in his house, at the time Hanna and her son Stakh had been killed and Ivan wounded.

P. Chuchman denied that he participated in the raid on the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, on November 29, 1944, during which nine persons were murdered. At first he asserted that at that time, together with the bandit Romanishyn, he had been digging a bunker on the farmstead of Palamari; yet later testified that he had escorted the top ringleaders of the OUN who at that time were moving from the Yablunivka forest to the forest near the village of Bolozhiniv. These assertions by P. Chuchman were refuted by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik and A. Moroz who stated that, toward the end of November, 1944, Pavlo Chuchman with the other bandits of the "SB" unit had taken part in the raid on

the village of Yablunivka, during which he did not leave the unit and by the evidence given by witness P. Smaha who also confirmed P. Chuchman's participation in the mentioned raid.

P. Chuchman denied his complicity in the raid on the village of Pobuzhani, Busk District, on December 10, 1944, and stated that he had not taken part in the raid as he had been sick at the time. But this is refuted by the testimony of the accused V. Oliynik and A. Moroz and by that of witness P. Smaha, who stated that Pavlo Chuchman together with them had taken part in the raid on Pobuzhani; also by the evidence given by witness S. Politilo who stated that he saw Pavlo Chuchman with the unit just before the raid.

P. Chuchman pleaded not guilty to having been with the Busk local "SB" unit headed by Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota"), or to having been his deputy in 1945—1946, denied that he had carried on anti-Soviet activity on the territory of the Busk District, Lviv Region; or that on August 19, 1945, he participated in the raid on the village Chuchmani-Zaboletni and in the killing of S. Honchar, Chairman of the Verblyani Village Soviet, and others — eight persons in all; denied that in December of 1945, he, along with his subordinates — bandits from the district "SB" unit — had destroyed the Humniska and Verblyani Village Soviets, as well as the milk-receiving station in the village of Humniska. He stated that after he fell ill in December of 1944, he had no longer acted in any band, but had hidden himself armed with a submachine gun and a pistol in the village of Chuchmani, in the bunker of Danilo Yaskiv, and afterward — in the village of Verblyani at the home of Yusef Los and Eva Boiko.

The bandit activity of P. Chuchman in 1945—1946, as a member of the local "SB" unit headed by Ivan Dizhak

("Chornota") and the fact that he was the latter's deputy, is corroborated, first of all, by the evidence given by P. Chuchman himself when he, as a witness, was questioned in criminal cases against H. Bedriy and P. S. Chuchman; second, by the evidence given by the accused A. Moroz, who in 1945 saw Pavlo Chuchman at the head of bandits of the Busk local "SB" unit; and by the evidence given by the accused S. Chuchman who in the spring of 1945, found out from the words of the bandit Mikhailo Potsiluiko ("Nesitiy") that Pavlo Chuchman had become a ringleader of the Busk District "SB" leadership of the OUN; third, by the evidence given by K. Brodzyak, sentenced in 1947 in another criminal case, who had stated that Pavlo Chuchman, under the alias "Benito", operated together with "Klay" and later left him for the district "SB" unit headed by "Chornota" and became his deputy; fourth, by the evidence given by Yu. Petritya, who had been questioned on January 9, 1946, in connection with the Brodzyak criminal case, and stated that Pavlo Chuchman had been a ringleader of the "SB" unit and that together with his unit he had devastated dairies and village Soviets, and that "Benito" and "Kruk" restrained the bandits from giving themselves up to the Soviet authorities. Also, the following witnesses gave evidence about P. Chuchman's bandit activity: P. Smaha stated that he saw Pavlo Chuchman in 1945 with the local "SB" unit; P. D. Chuchman stated that there never had been any bunker on her father's (Danilo Yaskiv) farmstead, and that Pavlo Chuchman had never hidden with them; Yu. Los, T. Los and E. Boiko stated that Pavlo Chuchman had not hidden at their place in 1945—1946; I. Petriv-Yaskiv stated that Pavlo Chuchman was a ringleader of the local "SB" unit and that in 1945 he saw Pavlo Chuchman at the head of this band; I. Koshel stated that in the second

half of 1945 and at the beginning of 1946 Pavlo Chuchman had been deputy ringleader of the Busk local "SB" unit headed by Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota") and that he, Koshel, had been Chuchman's subordinate in this unit; also that during the raid on the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni in August of 1945,—where among others, Stepan Honchar, Chairman of the Verblyani Village Soviet, had been murdered — Pavlo Chuchman had gone to kill M. Spodarik and Yu. Prisyazhna, and that toward the end of 1945, on orders from Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota") together with his subordinate bandits, P. Chuchman had devastated the village Soviets and dairies in the villages of Chuchmani and Verblyani; H. Biley testified that he saw Pavlo Chuchman in 1945 among the bandits who attempted to seize him; R. Voronovsky gave evidence that he saw Chuchman several times among other bandits in 1945; H. Bedriy stated that at the beginning of 1946, Pavlo Chuchman had been hiding on his homestead and that the bandits Yulian Kusi ("Vovk"), Bohdan Chuchman and others had come to visit him at this particular time.

S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to all the charges preferred against him and testified that in the spring of 1943, he had betrayed his country and had joined a youth organization of Ukrainian nationalists called "Yunaki". That in January of 1944, he had joined a UPA band, and had acted with it up to November of 1944, under the alias of "Bereza". He had held the rank of "corporal", taken part in the bandit raids on the village of Ostriv, Lviv Region, and Posadiv (Poland), and in the torture and murder of Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka, residents of the town of Busk; that for three times he had participated in armed skirmishes with units of the Soviet Army. In November of 1944, he transferred to the Busk local "SB" unit headed by "Chornota" and, at the beginning of 1945, had participated with this group in the

raid on the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, where the bandits killed the family of Volodimir Kokor, combatant of a pursuit battalion, and afterward looted the belongings of the victims and burned down the house with the dead bodies of their victims inside.

At the beginning of 1945, Stepan Chuchman joined the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership which was headed by D. Kupiak and carried on an active struggle against Soviet power. In April of 1945, he took part in the raids on the towns of Busk and Radekhiv, Lviv Region, during which Soviet citizens had been killed and wounded. In the summer of 1945, he took part in seizing Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Consumers' Co-op Society, whom the bandits afterward killed; in the raid on the village of Hrabova, where peaceful civilians were killed; in armed skirmishes with units of the Soviet Army. On October 14, 1945, he participated in the raid on the town of Busk and personally killed with his pistol Ivan Dizhak, combatant of a pursuit battalion.

Toward the end of 1945, S. Chuchman returned to Lviv where he lived under false documents made out in the name of Borodaiko. On February 20, 1946, together with A. Moroz he robbed citizen V. Petrov in the city of Lviv.

He started out on the road of struggle against Soviet power because he had been brought up in an anti-Soviet, nationalistic spirit, and also had been under the influence of his elder brothers, members of the OUN.

L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty to all the charges preferred against him and gave evidence to the effect that at the beginning of 1942 he betrayed his country by having established contact with OUNite bandits and fulfilling some of their orders. In May of 1944, he was trained at the so-called "Youth Military School".

From the summer of 1944 up to December, 1945,

L. Potsiluiko, under the alias of "Yastrub", was a bandit of the Yablunivka UPA local band and carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power, together with the "SB" unit headed by D. Kupiak, taking part in murdering Soviet citizens. In the autumn of 1944, he participated in the raids on the village of Yablunivka, where the bandits murdered F. Yaremkevich, his wife and some other citizens, and also on the village of Pobuzhani, where Ivan Romaniuk and others were murdered and their belongings looted.

In March of 1945, L. Potsiluiko together with the bandit Hrihory Vovk brought to the "SB" unit the combatants of the Busk pursuit battalion, who were cruelly tortured and then strangled. That same month, A. Moroz, a bandit of the "SB" unit, wounded Maria Baranets, resident of the farmstead of Yablunivska Koloniya, and afterward L. Potsiluiko and Hrihoriy Vovk dragged her off into the bushes where Vovk finished her off.

In April of 1945, L. Potsiluiko took part in exterminating P. Berbeka and his family in the village of Yablunivka, and also in the raid on the town of Busk, where the bandits exterminated S. Yurdiha, his wife, and some other citizens. On October 14, 1945, during the raid on the town of Busk, he personally killed with his pistol thirteen-year-old Nadia, daughter of I. Dizhak, by shooting her in the face.

Toward the end of 1945, L. Potsiluiko came to Lviv where he lived till April 1, 1946, under false documents made out in the name of Horinyak.

He took the road of betraying his country under the influence of Ukrainian nationalists, who brought him up in an anti-Soviet nationalistic spirit.

On the grounds of evidence stated:

Volodimir Ivanovich Oliynik is charged that while liv-

ing during the German fascist occupation in the town of Busk, Lviv Region, he, at the beginning of May, 1944, had joined the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, which was headed by D. Kupiak ("Klay"), and with the unit underwent military training. As a member of this unit, armed with a pistol, submachine gun and machine gun, and operating under the alias of "Holodomor", he carried on an active struggle against Soviet power in the autumn of 1945, on the territory of the Lviv Region, directly participated in armed raids on villages, and took part in terroristic acts against Soviet citizens and in robbing them of their belongings.

On May 16, 1944, with Kupiak ("Klay"), Andriy Moroz, Pavlo Chuchman and other bandits, V. Oliynik took part in the raid on the village of Kupche, Busk District, during which Yevhen Kotovski, Volodimir Soltis and Yevhen Soltis were murdered and their belongings looted. During the raid he had kept watch to cover the actions of the bandits.

In June of 1944, V. Oliynik — along with the bandits Andriy Moroz, Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip"), and others, whom he led on an assignment given by Kupiak ("Klay") — came to the village of Zamostya (now the settlement of Hlinaryani), Zolochiv District, in order to capture Mikhaïlo Shulha who, prior to the Great Patriotic War (1941—1945) worked as deputy chief of the district fire brigade, and Maria Khokhula, whom the bandits suspected of being in contact with the partisans. When they tried to seize Mikhaïlo Shulha, the latter was killed, but Maria Khokhula was brought to the village of Polonichi, where Oliynik participated in her interrogation and torture, which caused her death. At that time, in June of 1944, V. Oliynik, Kupiak ("Klay") Potsiluiko ("Nesitiy"), and other bandits from the "SB" unit, seized Oleksiy Rupental in the village of Bohdanivka, Zolochiv



Maria Khokhula's daughter, A. Antonova, on the witness stand giving testimony.

District, and brought him to the village of Polonichi, where Oliynik, together with Dmytro Kupiak and others, interrogated and tortured him, which caused his death.

After the territory of the Lviv Region had been liberated from the German fascist invaders, the "SB" unit under the regional OUN leadership, of which V. Oliynik was a member, activated its banditry on the orders of the OUN leadership and perpetrated monstrous acts of butchery on Soviet citizens with the aim of terrorizing the population.

On August 17, 1944, V. Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman, Andriy Moroz, Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") and other bandits headed by Dmytro Kupiak made a raid on the village of Hrabova (farmstead of Vodayi), where Oliynik fired from his submachine gun at the barn which had been set on fire by Mikhailo Kupiak and in which women and children were hiding. As a result of this action of butchery, Mikhailo Voznyak was wounded; Yevhen Sen, Stefania Babiychuk and Yusef Bulkovski were

killed, Yevhen Sen having his arm chopped off by the bandits and Stefania Babiychuk having her eyes gouged out. Helena Bulkovska, Helena Hrishchuk, Maria Babiychuk, Volodimir Seniuk and the children Kazimir and Veslav Bulkovski were burned to death in the fire.

On August 18, 1944, V. Oliynik, together with Pavlo Chuchman, Andriy Moroz, and other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in the ambush on the highway between the villages of Anhelivka and Verblyani, Busk District. The bandits fired and broke up a column of citizens who had been mobilized into the Soviet Army, captured four of them and on orders from Kupiak ("Klay") shot them to death in the woods. At that time, on the highway they shot at a truck and killed Nina Kot, who had been demobilized from the Soviet Army, and Vyacheslav Mimra, a Czechoslovak serviceman.

In August, 1944, V. Oliynik, together with Andriy Moroz, Pavlo Chuchman and other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Verblyani, Busk District, during which they surrounded, shot at and set fire to the home of Soviet activist Volodimir Troyan, exterminated him, his father Tomko Troyan, and his niece Agafia Troyan, who had attempted to flee from the burning house. After this, V. Oliynik, Kupiak ("Klay") and Pavlo Chuchman broke into a neighboring house where Hanna Troyan and her children had hidden, and there they killed her and her son Stakh, and wounded her son Ivan in the head.

In September of 1944, V. Oliynik, together with Andriy Moroz, Pavlo Chuchman, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Bohdan Chuchman and bandits from other OUNite bands, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Adami, Busk District, where Poles lived. Oliynik and other bandits surrounded

and shot up the village setting fire to the houses. As a result of this raid, the village, which had more than 300 buildings, was razed to the ground, and three residents of it — Francishka Sheremet, Maria Svens and Fedir Lutsik — were murdered.

On the night of November 28, 1944, V. Oliynik together with Andriy Moroz, Pavlo Chuchman, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Bohdan Chuchman and other bandits of the regional "SB" unit and "Solovey's" local OUNite band took part in an armed raid, headed by Kupiak ("Klay") on the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, where they exterminated Filimon Yaremkevich, his wife Anastasia, Maksim Kovalik, Yuriy Kovalik and his wife Yulia, Maria Vovk and her daughter Olena, Olena Vuitsik and her ten months' old son, Zinoviy — nine persons in all. The belongings of the victims were looted by the bandits. During this raid, Oliynik, in accordance with the tasks divided among the bandits, covered their actions, and then took part in looting the belongings of the murdered persons.

On the night of December 9, 1944, V. Oliynik together with Andriy Moroz, Pavlo Chuchman, Bohdan Chuchman, Mikhailo Kupiak, Yaroslav Ivaniv and other bandits from the regional "SB" unit and "Solovey's" local OUNite band took part in an armed raid, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), on the village of Pobuzhani. During this raid the following persons were exterminated: Ivan Romaniuk, his wife Sofia, their daughter Maria, and their six months' old son, Zinoviy; Pilip Koval, his wife Anastasia, their sons Mykola and Mikhailo; Dmytro Bedriy, his wife Paraska and their children Franka, Maria and Zinoviy; Maria Hamulyak and their son Yevhen and Yulia Kaminska — sixteen persons in all, including six children aged from six months to thirteen years. During this raid, V. Oliynik kept watch covering the bandits against the possible

appearance of Soviet Army units, and later looted the belongings of the murdered victims.

On December 12, 1944, V. Oliynik, together with Andriy Moroz, Bohdan Chuchman, and other bandits, participated in the armed raid, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), on the village of Volitsya, Busk District, where five peaceful civilians were killed: Yakiv Shchur and his wife Maria, Fedir Lehkiy, Andriy Shtibel and his wife Anastasia. During the raid he and Bohdan Chuchman broke into Fedir Lehkiy's home while Andriy Moroz kept watch. Bohdan Chuchman killed Fedir Lehkiy with a shot from his pistol in the presence of Oliynik.

On February 17, 1945, V. Oliynik, together with Bohdan Chuchman, Mikhailo Martiniuk and other bandits, on order of Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in killing Kostyantyn Nachas, inspector of the Busk District Department of Public Education, and his wife Maria Nachas, teacher, in the village of Hrabova, Busk District; and afterward looted the belongings of Katerina Politilo, deputy of the village Soviet, whom Mikhailo Potsiluiko and Mikhailo Kupiak strangled and threw into a well.

On February 20, 1945, V. Oliynik along with Mikhailo Kupiak, on orders from Kupiak ("Klay"), seized Hanna Bohomolova in the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, who was in charge of the mill there, because she had refused to supply the bandits with flour; also they seized two citizens of Polish nationality who were riding by the mill on a cart. They brought them all to Dmytro Kupiak in the woods, where after interrogation they were killed.

In March of 1945, after Leontiy Potsiluiko and Hrihoriy Vovk, bandits from "Solovey's" local OUNite band, had brought to the Yablunivka forest Oleksiy Zaverukha and Stepan Koshlo, two combatants of a pursuit battalion. V. Oliynik, along with Dmytro Kupiak, Andriy Moroz and

others, interrogated and tortured one of the combatants. Afterward the bandits Bohdan Chuchman, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Mikhailo Horbach and Yaroslav Ivaniv put poles across the prisoners' throats and, pressing the ends to the ground with their feet, strangled them.

On April 3, 1945, V. Oliynik, along with Stepan Chuchman, Leontiy Potsiluiko and other bandits took part in the raid headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), on the town of Busk, during which they exterminated Stanislav Yurdiha, his wife Stefania, their daughter Yaroslava and son Mechislav; Maryan Mezhvinski, his wife Maria, their daughter Yulia and son Anton; and an elderly woman named Yulia Kuchinska — nine persons in all. At that time Oliynik kept watch near S. Yurdiha's house to prevent any of the doomed persons from escaping, then looted the belongings of the victims; afterward, breaking into the house of Yulia Kuchinska, along with Bohdan Chuchman, Mikhailo Potsiluiko and Mikhailo Horbach, he fired at the woman twice with his pistol. As Yu. Kuchinska still showed some signs of life, Bohdan Chuchman finished her off. Then they looted all her gold valuables, which they later on gave to D. Kupiak.

On April 27, 1945, V. Oliynik, along with Andriy Moroz, Stepan Chuchman, and other bandits from the regional "SB" unit, and other OUNite and UPA bands, took part in an armed raid on the town of Radekhiv, Lviv Region, during which two persons were killed and four wounded, and the local brewery plundered.

In May of 1945, V. Oliynik, along with Dmytro Kupiak, Andriy Moroz, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, and other bandits, seized in the village of Zadvirya, Busk District, B. Verkhopetrovsky, Captain of the Soviet Army, and Ye. Makhovsky, with his twelve-year-old daughter Maria, just arrived from Lviv. At that time Volodimir Oliynik, Dmytro Kupiak, Yaroslav Ivaniv and Bohdan Chuchman

interrogated and tortured B. Verkhopetrovsky, and then hanged him. Ye. Makhovsky was killed by Mikhailo Potsiluiko, his daughter Maria was later hanged. It was also in May of 1945, that Oliynik tried to strangle Maria Kashchak with a leather noose, who had been seized by Dmytro Kupiak and his henchmen in the village of Zadvirya. Since M. Kashchak still showed signs of life other bandits finished her off and threw the body into a river.

On June 3, 1945, V. Oliynik, along with Andriy Moroz, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Mikhailo Horbach, and other bandits of the regional "SB" unit together with "Chornota's" local "SB" band, took part in the raid on the village of Humniska, Busk District, where the bandits murdered Fedir Yaskiv, worker from the Busk District Finance Department, his wife Katerina, and Maria Lukasevich, purchasing official; strangled and threw into a well Hanna Holota, who was in charge of the milk-receiving station. During these murders, Oliynik, carrying out his assigned task, kept watch that the doomed persons could not escape and then took part in looting their belongings.

On June 5, 1945, V. Oliynik, together with Andriy Moroz, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Mikhailo Horbach, Pavlo Oliynik, and other bandits of the regional "SB" unit, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), together with bandits from the local OUNite band headed by "Krilatiy", took part in a raid on the village of Sokolya, Busk District, where the following were exterminated: Yulia Dusan, Deputy of the Busk District Soviet, Marta Kutsak and her daughter Maria, Olena Bakun and Teofilia Bakun, Olena Potsiluiko and her daughter Maria, Anastasia Dusan and her daughter Anastasia, Anastasia Voloshyna and her son Ivan, Andriy Sakharevich, his wife Maria and their children Ivan and Anastasia, and Yakim Voloshyn —

sixteen peaceful citizens. Their belongings were looted.

In June of 1945, V. Oliynik, together with Kupiak ("Klay") Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Bohdan Chuchman and others, interrogated Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Consumer's Co-op Society, who had been brought to the Yablunivka forest. After the interrogation Bohdan Chuchman tried to strangle her with a leather noose, and then, together with Oliynik, dragged her by the hair to a ditch where she was shot to death with a pistol.

On June 23, 1945, V. Oliynik, together with Stepan Chuchman was strangling her with a leather noose, and other bandits, took part in the raid on the village of Hrabova, Busk District, where they murdered Maria Sosnovska and Katerina Domoretska, whose husbands were serving in a pursuit battalion; Hanna Sobashek, whose husband was serving in the Soviet Army; Ivan Mlot, Yulia Smaha, Oleksiy Sosnovsky, Pavlina Balandiuk, Eduard Balandiuk, Emilia Soroka, Ivan Soroka and an orphan boy — eleven persons in all. Volodimir Oliynik, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Mikhailo Horbach and others broke into one of the houses and murdered a man and woman.

In September of 1945, V. Oliynik moved to Lviv, where he twice met D. Kupiak before the latter escaped across the border. He obtained from D. Kupiak the documents of Bohdan Moroz, whom Kupiak had killed in Lviv. With these documents V. Oliynik remained concealed in Andriy Moroz's house. In November of 1945, he received from Andriy Moroz false documents made out in the name of Partika, legalized himself, and obtained an apartment in Lviv, where Andriy Moroz lived with him until February 20, 1946. During this time he and Moroz obtained false documents for OUNite bandits, and also kept in touch with Stepan Chuchman, Leontiy Potsiluiko and others. Toward the end of February, 1946, in Lviv, he obtained document blanks of an immigrant from Poland, filled

them out in his own name, and then moved to the town of Radekhiv, where he lived until his arrest on February 25, 1948.

Thus, V. Oliynik is accused of crimes perpetrated according to Part 1 Article 58 and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

Andriy Moroz is accused of committing high treason. While living in the village of Stariy Milyatin (occupied by the German fascists), Busk District, Lviv Region, he betrayed his country in April of 1944, joined the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership which was headed by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), obtained firearms and throughout April — May of 1944, underwent military training; afterward, under the alias of "Bairak", as a member of the above-mentioned unit, he carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power on the territory of the Lviv Region until August of 1945, participating in murdering official persons, servicemen and other Soviet citizens, including women, children and old people, and looted the belongings of the victims.

On May 16, 1944, A. Moroz together with Oliynik ("Holodomor"), Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito") and other bandits of the regional "SB" unit, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in a raid on the village of Kupche, Busk District, during which Volodimir Soltis, Yevhen Kotovsky, and Yevhen Soltis were killed and their property pillaged. According to the instructions, Moroz kept watch at the edge of the village and covered the actions of the bandits.

In June of 1944, A. Moroz, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip"), and other bandits on orders from Kupiak ("Klay"), came to the village of Zamostya (now the settlement Hlinyani), Zolochiv District, with the task of seizing Mikhailo Shulha, who had worked prior to the German fascist occupation as

deputy chief of the district fire brigade, and Maria Khokhula, whom the OUNites suspected of being in contact with the partisans. During the attempt to seize M. Shulha the latter was killed, and then A. Moroz, Volodimir Oliynik and other bandits captured M. Khokhula and brought her to the village of Polonichi, Busk District, where the "SB" unit was encamped, and there, on order of Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") she was murdered.

In the summer of 1944, after the territory of the Lviv Region had been liberated from the German fascist invaders, the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership activized its banditry and, with the aim of terrorizing the population, perpetrated monstrous acts of butchery on Soviet people. On August 15, 1944, Andriy Moroz and Mikhailo Kupiak were ordered by Kupiak ("Klay") to kill Karolina Fabianska, the wife of a worker from the Busk Forestry services. In executing the order, they intercepted Karolina Fabianska on the road between the villages of Yablunivka and Hrabova, Busk District. She was riding on a cart with Oleksiy Mikhailiv. Mikhailo Kupiak killed both of them with his pistol.

On August 16, 1944, A. Moroz along with Volodimir Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman, Mikhailo Kupiak and other bandits headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Hrabova, (farmstead of Vodayi), Busk District. During this raid Mikhailo Kupiak set fire to the barn where Mikhailo Voznyak, Helena Bulkovska, Helena Hrishchuk, Maria Babyychuk, Stefania Babyychuk, Yevhen Sen, Volodimir Seniuk and three children — Yusef, Kazimir, and Veslav Bulkovski — had hidden themselves from the bandits; and A. Moroz and other bandits shot at the barn. Yevhen Sen, Stefania Babyychuk and Yusef Bulkovski, who had run out of the burning premises, were killed; Stefania having her eyes gouged out and Yevhen Sen his arm chopped off. Mikhailo Voznyak was wounded

and escaped, but the rest of the people burned to death.

On August 18, 1944, A. Moroz, along with Dmytro Kupiak, Volodimir Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman, and other bandits from the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership together with bandits from "Vilchur's" local OUN band, and "Chornota's" regional "SB" unit, took part in the ambush on the Kiev Highway between the villages of Anhelivka and Verblyani, Busk District. In this ambush the bandits shot at a column of citizens who had been mobilized into the Soviet Army, and four of the mobilized persons were seized and shot to death on orders from Dmytro Kupiak. Then the bandits shot at the truck, and killed Nina Kot who had been demobilized from the Soviet Army and Vyacheslav Mimra, a Czechoslovak serviceman.

In August of 1944, A. Moroz, along with Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman, Bohdan Chuchman and other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in a raid on the village of Verblyani, Busk District. Here they surrounded, shot at and set fire to the home of a Soviet activist Volodimir Troyan, and killed him, his father Tomko Troyan, and his niece Agafia Troyan. Volodimir Troyan's wife Hanna and their children Ivan and Stakh hid themselves in a neighbor's house, but Dmytro Kupiak, Volodimir Oliynik and Pavlo Chuchman broke into the premises where they killed Hanna and Stakh and wounded Ivan.

In September of 1944, A. Moroz, along with the bandits Volodimir Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman, Mikhailo Pot-siluiko, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Bohdan Chuchman and bandits from other OUN bands, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in a raid on the village of Adami, Busk District. The village, which had over 300 buildings, was razed to the ground, and three residents of it — Francishka Shermet, Maria Svens and Fedir Lutsik — were killed.

On the night of November 28, 1944, A. Moroz, along

with Volodimir Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Bohdan Chuchman and other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in a raid on the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, where nine peaceful civilians were killed, including two children aged from ten months to thirteen years. The belongings of the victims were looted. During this raid, A. Moroz, along with Kupiak ("Klay"), Mikhailo Kovalik, Hrihoriy Vovk, and other bandits from the local OUNite band, took part in massacring Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife Anastasia because their son Maryan, forcibly taken into the OUN band, had run away from it. Kupiak ("Klay") shot to death Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife Anastasia, and Moroz along with other bandits looted their belongings.

On the night of December 9, 1944, Moroz, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Mikhailo Kupiak, Mikhailo Martiniuk, Mikhailo Horbach and other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, together with Leontiy Potsiluiko and other bandits from "Solovey's" local band, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Pobuzhani, Busk District, Lviv Region. Here sixteen persons were killed, including six children aged from six months to thirteen years.

During this raid, A. Moroz, together with other bandits, broke into the home of Ivan Romaniuk, where Yaroslav Ivaniv, ("Pilip") and Bohdan Chuchman killed Ivan Romaniuk, his wife Sofia, daughter Maria and her six months' old son, Zinoviy, and robbed the victims of their belongings.

On December 12, 1944, A. Moroz, with bandits from the "SB" unit headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Volitsya, Busk District, where five peaceful civilians were murdered: Yakiv Shchur, his wife Maria, Fedir Lehkiy, Andriy Shtibel, and

his wife Anastasia. During the raid, A. Moroz kept watch near Fedir Lehkiy's house so that no inmates escaped, and Volodimir Oliynik and Bohdan Chuchman broke into the house and the latter killed Lehkiy.

On January 30, 1945, A. Moroz, along with Kupiak ("Klay"), Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Mikhailo Horbach, Mikhailo Kupiak and other bandits from the regional "SB" unit, participated in a massacre of the residents of the village of Verblyani, Busk District, killing Hanna Paliha and her daughter Olga Bedriy, who was in her last month of pregnancy, because their relatives, Izidor Paliha and Ilyariy Bedriy, taken by force into an OUNite band, had run away from it, given themselves up to the Soviet authorities, and been mobilized into the Soviet Army. During the massacre A. Moroz, according to instructions, kept watch near the house and afterward, when Dmytro Kupiak and Bohdan Chuchman had broken into the premises and murdered Hanna Paliha and Olga Bedriy, he looted their belongings.

In February of 1945, in the village of Lisok, Busk District, A. Moroz and Kupiak ("Klay") seized Mykola Hnatishyn, chairman of the village Soviet and brought him to a deserted homestead, where Kupiak killed him. At that same time, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv and other bandits, on orders from Kupiak, exterminated Hnatishyn's family and their relatives — five persons in all — and robbed the victims of their belongings.

In March of 1945, when Leontiy Potsiluiko and Hrihoriy Vovk seized and brought to the encampment of the "SB" unit Oleskiy Zaverukha and Stepan Koshlo, combatants of the Busk pursuit battalion, A. Moroz together with Dmytro Kupiak, Volodimir Oliynik, Bohdan Chuchman and others took part in the torture of one of the combatants, after which, on orders from Kupiak ("Klay"), Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Mikhailo Potsiluiko

and Mikhaïlo Horbach placed poles across the throats of the victims, and pressing the ends down to the ground, finished them off.

In that same month of 1945, A. Moroz, on Kupiak's ("Klay") order, had Maria Baranets — resident of the farmstead of Yablunivska Koloniya — seized; then he shot and wounded her. After this, Leontiy Potsiluiko and Hrihoriy Vovk dragged the wounded woman off into the bushes, where Hrihoriy Vovk finished her off.

On April 27, 1945, A. Moroz, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Stepan Chuchman and other bandits of the regional "SB" unit, together with other OUNite and UPA bands, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in the raid on the town of Radekhiv, Lviv Region, during which two Soviet citizens were killed and four wounded. The local brewery was plundered.

In May of 1945, Andriy Moroz, Dmytro Kupiak, Volodimir Oliynik, Leontiy Potsiluiko and other bandits of the regional "SB" unit, seized in the village of Zadvirya, Busk District, B. Verkhopetrovsky, Captain of the Soviet Army, Ye. Makhovsky, electrician, and his twelve-year-old daughter Maria, just arrived from Lviv. After torturing them the bandits killed them.

On June 3, 1945, Andriy Moroz, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Mikhaïlo Horbach and other bandits from the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership together with the Busk local "SB" unit of Ivan Dizhak — "Chornota", headed by Dmytro Kupiak, participated in an armed raid on the village of Humniska, Busk District, during which Fedir Yaskiv, a worker of the Busk District Finance Department, his wife Katerina, and Maria Lukasevich, a purchasing official, were killed; and Hanna Holota, in charge of a milk-receiving station, was strangled and thrown into a well. During the raid Andriy Moroz, according to

instructions, kept watch near the place where the murders of Fedir Yaskiv, Katerina Yaskiv and Hanna Holota were committed, to see that no one escaped.

On June 5, 1945, Andriy Moroz with Volodimir Oliynik, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Mikhaïlo Horbach and other bandits from the regional "SB" unit together with "Krilatiy's" local OUNite band, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Sokolya, Busk District, during which sixteen persons were killed: Yulia Dusan, Deputy to the Busk District Soviet of Working People's Deputies, Olena Bakun, whose husband served in the Soviet Army, Andriy Sakharevich and others. The belongings of the victims were plundered by the bandits.

Before the raid, Andriy Moroz reconnoitred the village and later joined the bandits who raided it, keeping watch near the house where the bandits Mikhaïlo Potsiluiko, Yaroslav Ivaniv and others were committing murder.

In August of 1945, Andriy Moroz, on orders from Dmytro Kupiak, gave himself up to the Soviet authorities and confessed his guilt so as to foster the legalization of the OUNites. Having come to Lviv, he continued to maintain contacts with the OUNites, and obtained false documents for them. Toward the end of September and the beginning of October, 1945, he met Dmytro Kupiak twice, prior to the latter's escape across the border. From September to November, 1945, he harbored in his Lviv apartment the bandit Volodimir Oliynik, and later obtained false documents in the name of Partika for him. With these documents Oliynik legalized himself and obtained an apartment in Lviv, where A. Moroz with Oliynik settled and lived until February 20, 1946. Throughout October — November of 1945, A. Moroz obtained false documents for bandits of the regional "SB" unit and the Yablunivka local OUNite band: namely for Stepan Chuchman (in the name

of Borodaiko), for Petro Smaha, Hrihoriy Vovk, Leontiy Potsiluiko, Mikhaïlo Voitovich. Thus they legalized themselves in Lviv, and kept in touch with Moroz until February of 1946.

On February 20, 1946, Andriy Moroz together with Stepan Chuchman attempted to rob V. Petrov, citizen of Lviv, with the aim of obtaining documents, money and other things. He was captured on the scene of the crime.

On these charges, Andriy Moroz is accused of having perpetrated crimes and is charged according to Part 1 Article 56, and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

Pavlo Chuchman is accused of committing high treason. While living on the territory of the Lviv Region which was (occupied by the German fascist armies) in August of 1943, betrayed his country and joined the regional command of the Ukrainian police, where he served until the end of February of 1944, and as a policeman guarded the distillery and property temporarily held by the Germans; that is, he perpetrated a crime according to Part 1 Article 56 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

In April of 1944, P. Chuchman joined the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership which was headed by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), obtained from him a carbine, which he later exchanged for a submachine gun and pistol, and under Kupiak's leadership underwent military training. After this, under the alias "Benito" he operated in the said unit up to the spring of 1945, and carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power on the territory of the Lviv Region. He took part in the murders of Soviet citizens, including women, children and elderly people, and plundered their belongings.

On May 16, 1944, Pavlo Chuchman along with Volodymir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz and other bandits of the "SB" unit headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in a raid

on the village of Kupche, Busk District, Lviv Region; in killing Volodymir Soltis, Yevhen Kotovsky and Yevhen Soltis — residents of this village — and in pillaging their property. During this raid he, according to the task assigned him, covered the actions of the bandits.

In the summer of 1944, after the territory of the Lviv Region had been liberated from the German fascist invaders by the Soviet Army, the regional "SB" unit headed by Dmytro Kupiak, of which Pavlo Chuchman was a member, and which followed the orders of the central leadership of the OUN, activized its banditry and perpetrated monstrous acts of butchery upon Soviet people.

On August 17, 1944, Pavlo Chuchman, together with Volodymir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Mikhaïlo Potsiluiko, Mikhaïlo Kupiak and other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Hrabova (farmstead of Vodayi), Busk District, Lviv Region. During the raid Mikhaïlo Kupiak set fire to the barn where the following had hidden from the bandits: Mikhaïlo Voznyak, Helena Bulkovska, Helena Hrishchuk, Maria Babiychuk, Stefania Babiychuk, Yevhen Sen, Volodymir Seniuk and three children — Yusef, Kazimir and Veslav Bulkovski, aged from six to eight. Pavlo Chuchman, along with other bandits, fired at the barn.

As a result of the bandit raid, Yevhen Sen, Stefania Babiychuk, and Yusef Bulkovski were killed, Yevhen Sen having his arm chopped off and Stefania Babiychuk having her eyes gouged out. The wounded Mikhaïlo Voznyak escaped, but the rest of the people were burned alive in the fire.

On August 18, 1944, Pavlo Chuchman, along with Volodymir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz and other bandits of the regional "SB" unit of the OUN leadership, "Vilchur's" local OUNite band and "Chornota's" local "SB" unit, all headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in the ambush on

the Kiev Highway between the villages of Anhelivka and Verblyani, Busk District. Here the bandits fired upon a column of citizens who had been mobilized into the Soviet Army, seized four of them, and on the orders of Kupiak ("Klay") shot them to death. Then the bandits shot at a truck and killed Nina Kot, who had been recently demobilized from the Soviet Army, and Vyacheslav Mimra, a Czechoslovak serviceman.

In August of 1944, Pavlo Chuchman, together with Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Bohdan Chuchman and other bandits, headed by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Verblyani, Busk District. During this raid, Pavlo Chuchman, Dmytro Kupiak, Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Bohdan Chuchman and others surrounded, shot at and set fire to the house of Soviet activist Volodimir Troyan, killing him, his father Tomko Troyan, and his niece Agafia Troyan as they fled from the burning house. Volodimir Troyan's wife, Hanna, together with their children Ivan and Stakh, had hidden in a neighbor's house, but Dmytro Kupiak, Pavlo Chuchman and Volodimir Oliynik broke into the premises where they shot and killed Hanna Troyan and her son Stakh and wounded Ivan in the head.

In September of 1944, P. Chuchman, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Bohdan Chuchman and others, together with the local OUNite band, all headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Adami, Busk District, during which Pavlo Chuchman, with other bandits, surrounded the village. As a result of the raid, the village of Adami, which had over 300 buildings, was razed to the ground, and three of its residents — Francishka Sheremet, Maria Svens, and Fedir Lutsik — were killed.

That same month, 1944, Pavlo Chuchman, along with Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Hrihoriy Vovk and

other bandits, on orders from Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in the murder of Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka, residents of the town of Busk, Lviv Region, and in plundering the victims' belongings. During the murder, Pavlo Chuchman, according to instructions, covered the actions of the bandits.

On the night of November 28, 1944, Pavlo Chuchman, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Bohdan Chuchman, and other members of the regional "SB" unit, together with bandits of the Yablunivka local OUNite band, headed by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, during which nine persons were killed: Filimon Yaremkevich, Anastasia Yaremkevich; Maksim Kovalik; Yuriy Kovalik and his wife Yulia; Maria Vovk and her daughter Olena; Olena Vuitsik and her ten months' old son, Zinovi.

On the night of December 9, 1944, Pavlo Chuchman, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Bohdan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv, Mikhailo Kupiak, Mikhailo Martiniuk, Mikhailo Horbach and other members of the regional "SB" unit, and Leontiy Potsiluiko and other bandits of the Yablunivka local OUNite "Solovey's" band, all headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Pobuzhani, Busk District.

During the raid the OUNites killed Ivan Romaniuk, his wife Sofia, their daughter Maria and her six months' old son, Zinovi; Pilip Koval, his wife Anastasia and their sons Mykola and Mikhailo; Dmytro Bedriy, his wife Paraska and their children Franka, Maria and Zinovi; Maria Hamulyak and her son Zevhen, and Yulia Kamin-ska — sixteen citizens in all. The property of the victims was plundered.

During 1945—1946 Pavlo Chuchman was a member of Ivan Dizhak's ("Chornota") Busk local "SB" band and

was "Chornota's" deputy; together with other bandits, he carried on anti-Soviet activity in the Busk District, Lviv Region.

On August 19, 1945, Pavlo Chuchman along with Stepan Chuchman, Yaroslav Ivaniv and other bandits, participated in an armed raid on the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District, where they killed Stepan Honchar, Chairman of the Verblyani Village Soviet, his wife, two daughters, and also Maria Spodarik, Eva Spodarik and others — eight persons in all. The bandits looted the belongings of the victims.

In December of 1945, Pavlo Chuchman, together with the bandits from the Busk local "SB" unit, who were under his command, on orders from Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota"), destroyed the Humniska and Verblyani Village Soviets, as well as the milk-receiving station in the village of Humniska.

In the summer of 1946, Pavlo Chuchman obtained false documents from Voronovsky, his relative. They were made out in the name of Chervinsky. He then left for the village of Harbuziv, Zalizhnyi District, Ternopil Region, where he legalized himself and lived under this name until the day of his arrest on August 2, 1947.

Thus, Pavlo Chuchman is accused of having perpetrated crimes and is charged according to Part 1 Article 56, and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

Stepan Ivanovich Chuchman is accused of betraying high treason the spring of 1943, of joining the youth organization of Ukrainian nationalists "Yunaki" and of studying under the alias of "Bereza" nationalistic literature. In January of 1944, he entered the so-called Ukrainian Insurgents Army (UPA) where he underwent military training, was armed with a rifle and under the alias of "Bereza" held the rank of "corporal".

In the spring of 1944, Stepan Chuchman, with the

UPA band, participated in a raid on the village of Ostriv, Sokal District, Lviv Region, during which the bandits killed two of its residents, and the village, which had 300 homesteads, was burned to the ground by the bandits.

On April 9, 1944, Stepan Chuchman, with the UPA band, took part in the raid on the village of Posadiv (Poland), during which the bandits killed seven residents of this village, ten Polish partisans, and the village, which had over 500 buildings, was razed.

In May of 1944, Stepan Chuchman, together with the OUNite bandits headed by the ringleader of the "SB" unit of Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in the torture of residents of the town of Busk, Lviv Region, — Ivan Chuchman, his wife Natalka, and Emilia Chuchman. Ivan Chuchman, and his wife were tortured for maintaining contacts with partisans.

After the territory of the Lviv Region had been liberated from the German fascist invaders, S. Chuchman continued his armed struggle against Soviet power, remained in the UPA band and throughout August — November of 1944, he thrice participated in armed skirmishes with units of the Soviet Army, and in November of 1944, transferred to the Busk local "SB" unit, which was headed by Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota").

At the beginning of 1945, as a member of "Chornota's" local "SB" unit, Stepan Chuchman participated in the raid on the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District, Lviv Region, where the family of Volodimir Kokor, combatant of a pursuit battalion, was exterminated: his wife Yaroslava, and children — six-year-old Bohdan, four-year-old Zinoviy, one-year-old Maria — his sister Maria Chuchman and her infant child Hanna. After the massacre, the bandits looted the belongings of the victims, and burned the house along with the bodies.

At the beginning of 1945, S. Chuchman transferred to the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, which was headed by Dmytro Kupiak, and until December of 1945, together with the bandits of this unit carried on an active struggle against Soviet power. Armed with a submachine gun and pistol, he took part in bandit raids on villages, perpetrated terroristic acts and looted the belongings of murdered Soviet people.

On April 3, 1945, Stepan Chuchman, together with Volodimir Oliynik, Leontiy Potsiluiko and other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the town of Busk, during which the OUNites killed Stanislav Yurdiha, combatant of a pursuit battalion, his wife Stefania, their daughter Yaroslava and son Mechislav; also Maryan Mezhvinsky, his wife Maria, their daughter Yulia and son Anton; and an elderly woman Yulia Kuchinska — nine persons in all; and looted their belongings.

During the murders, Stepan Chuchman, according to instructions, kept watch near Stanislav Yurdiha's house covering the bandits.

On April 27, 1945, Stepan Chuchman, Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz and other members of Kupiak's ("Klay") unit, together with UPA bandits, participated in an armed raid on the town of Radekhiv, where two persons were killed and four wounded, and where the local brewery was plundered. During the raid he was among those who surrounded and fired at the town.

In June of 1945, Stepan Chuchman, along with bandits from the regional "SB" unit on orders of Dmytro Kupiak, took part in seizing Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Village Consumers' Co-op Society, who was then interrogated and killed.

On June 23, 1945, Stepan Chuchman, along with Volodimir Oliynik, and other members of the regional

"SB" unit, together with bandits of the Yablunivka local "Solovey's" band, all headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Hrabova, Busk District. During this raid they killed Maria Sosnovska and Katerina Domoretska, whose husbands were serving in a pursuit battalion; Hanna Sobashek, whose husband was serving in the Soviet Army; Ivan Mlot, Yulia Smaha, Oleksiy Sosnovsky, Pavlina Balandiuk, Eduard Balandiuk, Emilia Soroka, Ivan Soroka and an eight-year-old orphan boy — eleven persons in all. The bandits looted their belongings.

On August 19, 1945, Stepan Chuchman together with Pavlo Chuchman and other bandits, took part in an armed raid on the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District. During the raid, the bandits killed Stepan Honchar, Chairman of the Verblyani Village Soviet, his wife Maria, their two daughters — Maria Spodarik, Eva Spodarik, and others — eight persons in all; and looted their belongings.

On October 14, 1945, Stepan Chuchman, together with Leontiy Potsiluiko and other bandits, headed by Bohdan Chuchman, participated in an armed raid on the town of Busk, during which they killed Ivan Dizhak, combatant of a pursuit battalion, his seventeen-year-old son Yaroslav, fourteen-year-old daughter Nadia, and fifteen-year-old nephew Petro Chuchman; Fedir Kapiy, his daughters Olga and Maria and son Volodimir; Kirilo Daniliv and his wife Paraska. Stepan Chuchman personally killed Ivan Dizhak; and Leontiy Potsiluiko — his daughter Nadia.

Toward the end of 1945, Stepan Chuchman maintained contact with Andriy Moroz, Volodimir Oliynik, Leontiy Potsiluiko and other OUNite bandits, moved to Lviv and obtained from Andriy Moroz false documents in the name of Borodaiko, under which he lived in the city.

On February 20, 1946, with the aim of obtaining documents, money and other things, he, and Andriy Moroz, rob-

bed V. Petrov in Lviv, and was arrested at the scene of the crime.

Thus, Stepan Chuchman is accused of having perpetrated crimes and is charged according to Part 1 Article 56 and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

Leontiy Potsiluiko is accused of committing high treason. At the beginning of 1942, living in the village of Yablunivka (German occupied), Busk District, Lviv Region, he betrayed his country, by getting in touch with the bandits of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and executing their separate orders in delivering OUNite mail; and in 1943—1944 he conveyed OUNite bandits and other traitors from the village of Yablunivka and the Yablunivka forest to the places where UPA bands were being formed. In May of 1944, he underwent military training in the so-called "Yunatsky Vishkil" (Youth Military School), which had been organized by ringleaders of OUNite bands in the forests of the Busk District. In the summer of 1944, after the Busk District had been liberated from the German fascist invaders, he joined the Yablunivka local OUNite band, was given the alias of "Yastrub" and was first armed with a rifle, and then with a submachine gun and pistol. From the summer of 1944, as a member of this band he carried on an armed struggle against Soviet power in the Busk District and together with the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, which was headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in the murdering of Soviet citizens.

In the autumn of 1944, Leontiy Potsiluiko, together with the bandit Hrihoriy Vovk, forced Volf (nee Koshlo), former resident of Yablunivska Koloniya farmstead, to gather food products for the bandits.

On November 29, 1944, Leontiy Potsiluiko, along with Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Mikhailo Potsiluiko and

other bandits headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Yablunivka, Busk District. At that time they killed Filimon Yaremkevich, his wife Anastasia; Maksim Kovalik; Yuriy Kovalik and his wife Yulia; Maria Vovk and her twelve-year-old daughter Olena; Olena Vuitsik and her ten months' old son, Zinoviy — nine persons in all. During this raid he kept watch and covered the bandits against the possible appearance of Soviet military units.

On December 10, 1944, he, along with Andriy Moroz, Volodimir Oliynik, Bohdan Chuchman, Pavlo Chuchman, Mikhailo Kupiak and other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), participated in an armed raid on the village of Pobuzhani, in which they murdered Ivan Romaniuk, his wife Sofia, their daughter Maria, their six months' old son, Zinoviy; Pilip Koval, his wife Anastasia, their sons Mykola and Mikhailo; Dmytro Bedriy, his wife Paraska and their three children — Franka, Maria and Zinoviy; Maria Hamulyak and her son Yevhen; and Yulia Kaminska — sixteen citizens in all. The bandits looted their belongings. During this raid L. Potsiluiko kept watch and covered the bandits who perpetrated murder and looting.

On October 14, 1945, Leontiy Potsiluiko, together with Stepan Chuchman, Mikhailo Khomyak and other bandits, headed by Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), participated in an armed raid on the town of Busk, in which Fedir Kapiy, his daughters Olga and Maria, his son Volodimir; Kirilo Daniliv and his wife Paraska; Ivan Dizhak, combatant of a pursuit battalion, his son Yaroslav, daughter Nadia and nephew Petro Chuchman were killed. During this raid, Leontiy Potsiluiko shot Ivan Dizhak's thirteen-year-old daughter Nadia in the face with his pistol and killed her.

From the end of 1945, Leontiy Potsiluiko lived in Lviv with false documents made out in the name of Horinyak, and up to his arrest on April 1, 1946, kept in touch with

the OUNite bandits Andriy Moroz, Stepan Chuchman, Petro Smaha and Hrihoriy Vovk.

Thus, Leontiy Potsiluiko is accused of having perpetrated crimes and is charged under Part 1 Article 56 and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

The bill of indictment was drawn up on August 7, 1969.

Investigator of the State Security Committee
under the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR

signature

EVIDENCE OF WITNESS S. SUSABOVSKA¹

From October 1944, to March 1945, I acted as a liaison officer between Hrihoriy Prishlyak ("Mikushka"), ringleader of the security service of the regional OUN leadership, and Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), ringleader of the OUNite unit and from March 1945 to September 1945, having moved to the village of Yablunivka and later to Polonichi, I maintained contact with the whole Kupiak's ("Klay") unit.

Question: Who were the members of Dmytro Kupiak's band?

Answer: The unit totaled around twenty persons: Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"), Mikhailo Potsiluiko ("Nesitiy"), Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk"), Volodimir Oliynik ("Hodomor"), Andriy Moroz ("Bairak"), Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito"), Stepan Chuchman ("Bereza"), Yaroslav Ivaniv ("Pilip"), Pavlo Lutsiv ("Panok"), Mikhailo Kupiak ("General"), Petro Smaha ("Zayets"), Hrihoriy Berbeka ("Burmilo"), Vasil Romanishyn ("Haiduk"), Yan Shevchuk ("Staleviy"), Mikhailo Horbach ("Zeleniy"), Mikhailo Martiniuk ("Rak"), Pavlo Oliynik ("Igor"), Bakun ("Polkovnik"), Olga Yurkovska ("Pchilka", or "Sni-zhinka").

Besides those I have named, Hrihoriy Vovk ("Hzhin"), Leon Potsiluiko ("Levko") and some others kept in touch with "Klay's" unit.

Question: What were your duties?

Answer: In the capacity of liaison officer I had my code name "Osika", but everyone in the unit knew my real

¹ See p. 30.

name. Dmytro Kupiak's unit operated on the territory of the Lviv Region, and I met the ringleader on the outskirts of Busk. My activities consisted in delivering instructions from Prishlyak ("Mikushka") to Kupiak ("Klay"), and also in delivering "Klay's" reports addressed to "Mikushka". Only once did Hrihoriy Prishlyak personally receive the correspondence from me; in all other cases, I handed it over to his wife Maria (I do not know whether that was her real or code name). On the appointed days, Maria came to my flat in Lviv, 19-a Lichakivska Street to pick up the mail, and to leave packets for Kupiak ("Klay") at my place. I did not know the contents of these papers, as they were sealed, but I knew in general that "Klay's" reports contained information concerning the unit's activity and the situation in the unit's operating area; the correspondence from Prishlyak contained instructions for "Klay".

Besides myself, Olga Yurkovska ("Pchilka") also delivered "Klay's" reports to "Mikushka", and carried instructions from "Mikushka" to "Klay". Once, in the fall of 1944, I received, along with the mail for "Mikushka", 100 dollars and a large amount in Soviet roubles, which I handed over to him. Another time I received food products from Kupiak ("Klay") which I was supposed to hand over to "Mikushka", but, as contact with him was broken, I gave them away to a man who was hiding in a cell of the St. George's Church in Lviv. Olga Yurkovska called him "Zolotar".

Question: What was "Klay's" group engaged in?

Answer: The group committed murders on the territory of the Lviv Region, mainly with robbery in view. I remember the following acts perpetrated by the said group: In August of 1944, Pavlo Chuchman's ("Benito") fiancée — I forget her name, but I remember that she came from the village of Pobuzhani — told me that she

saw the murder of Hrihoriy Pristansky, Chairman of the Pobuzhani Village Soviet, by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") along with members of his group. I don't know the details of the murder, I only know that after making sure that Hrihoriy Pristansky had left a meeting at the village Soviet, Chuchman's ("Benito") fiancée informed Kupiak's group. They came up to Pristansky, and took him away with them. Pristansky was killed. The same happened to his wife. Later I heard of the murder from Kupiak ("Klay") when he was talking with members of his group. It became evident that it was "Klay's" group which committed the murder of Pristansky, but who did it and under what circumstances, I do not know.

Question: What do you know about the murder of the Maksimishyn family?

Answer: As a member of "Klay's" group, I got to know from Dmytro Kupiak, Mikhailo Potsiluiko and Bohdan Chuchman that their group had exterminated the Maksimishyn family — Boleslav, his brother Yevhen, Boleslav's wife and their little daughter.

Prior to, and during the war, Maksimishyn kept a shop. In 1944 he left Busk for the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni taking with him all his property, especially gold, furs, etc. Everybody knew he was a rich man, so Kupiak ("Klay") decided to kill Maksimishyn to get hold of his property. I don't know who was involved in this murder. Later, when I went to Poland with Dmytro Kupiak, he had some caracul fur taken from the Maksimishyns. In general, Kupiak had three different furs: one, I know, belonged to Maksimishyn's wife. Kupiak ("Klay") sold these furs to the commission (second-hand) shop in Wroclaw. M. Potsiluiko and Mikhailo Horbach told me that Dmytro Kupiak appropriated all the gold, dollars and other valuables taken from the Maksimishyns, instead of distributing them among the other members of the unit,

as was previously agreed upon. It proves that the Maksimishyns were murdered with intent to rob.

Question: What other murders, perpetrated by Dmytro Kupiak and his group, do you know about?

Answer: Next was the murder of a married couple — Natalia and Ivan Chuchman — perpetrated by “Klay’s” group. They lived in Klinok, a suburb of Busk. This murder was perpetrated with robbery in view, in the fall of 1944. Rumors were spread that during the occupation the Chuchmans gave shelter to some Jews, and the latter paid for it with lots of valuables. In “Klay’s” group, Bohdan Chuchman was greatly trusted — even though he was a relative and neighbor of Ivan and Natalia Chuchman, he still took part in the murder.

One of the terroristic acts of Kupiak’s (“Klay”) group was the raid on the village of Yablunivka, during which the bandits killed a good many people: among them there were Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife Anastasia, the other names I don’t remember. I found this out from Dmytro Kupiak who, when he told me of the murders, deeply regretted that they failed to kill Yaremkevich’s son, Maryan, who might revenge the murder of his parents. During this raid Maryan Yaremkevich was at home, but managed to escape. I don’t remember which members of Kupiak’s (“Klay”) group took part in this murder, but I know for sure that the murder was committed by “Klay’s” group. I don’t know why they were killed, either, or whether any of their possessions were taken. When I asked why he and members of his unit killed people, Dmytro Kupiak replied that they had no time to check who was guilty or who was innocent, and that these murders were indispensable for keeping the population disciplined and under blind submission to them.

Late in 1944, Dmytro Kupiak’s group raided the village of Pobuzhani, where the bandits killed the postman

and his family (his wife and two children) and other residents of this village. I got to know that this was perpetrated by “Klay’s” group from the narration of Mikhailo Kupiak, Dmytro’s brother. When speaking of such things he would use the words “we liquidated,” and this made me think that he had taken part in the raid, too. The massacres in Pobuzhani were in revenge for the villagers’ helping the Soviet authorities to get rid of several bandits from the UPA.

Early in 1945, members of “Klay’s” group murdered the married couple Maria and Kostyantyn Nachas, who lived in the village of Hrabova. The reason for killing was that Kostyantyn Nachas, inspector of the District Department of Public Education, did not conceal his sympathies for Soviet power and opposed Ukrainian nationalists. His wife Maria Nachas, teacher in Hrabova, was also in favor of Soviet power. I heard about this murder from Mikhailo Potsiluiko (“Nesitiy”). But I don’t know which member of the group perpetrated the killing. “Nesitiy” said: “We did it”. That’s how I know it had been done by “Klay’s” group.

In February of 1945, I can’t recollect the exact date, Kupiak (“Klay”) told me that the woman in charge of the mill in the village of Yablunivka had been killed and, besides her, two men carting fire-wood from the forest were also killed in that village. Who killed them or why, I don’t remember.

Question: Tell us about the murder of M. Hnatishyn, chairman of the village Soviet.

Answer: It was at that time when Hrihoriy Prishlyak (“Mikushka”) sent me with some mail for Dmytro Kupiak and asked me to inquire in the village of Lisok about his mother, who lived in Novosilki. In Lisok I stopped at a villager’s house where I met “Klay” and passed on the instructions from Prishlyak. At that time in Kupiak’s

group I saw Andriy Moroz, Volodimir Oliynik, Yan Shevchuk, and several others who, evidently, belonged to the UPA. After being several days in Lisok, I got to know that Mykola Hnatishyn, Chairman of the Village Soviet, was making inquiries about me. This interested me. I asked some villagers about Hnatishyn and, having found out that he often went to the district center where he met some officials and returned home rather late, I informed Dmytro Kupiak about it in writing.

That very evening Dmytro Kupiak and Andriy Moroz came to the village, and I told them everything I knew about Mykola Hnatishyn. I suggested they find out why he was looking for me. Kupiak agreed with me, and we all — Kupiak and I, Andriy Moroz, Stepan Hoinich, and a man whom I didn't know — went to Hnatishyn's place. We met him near his house. On seeing us he got very embarrassed. After some minutes' talk, Dmytro Kupiak ordered Andriy Moroz to guard Hnatishyn, and sent me back home, that is, to the place where I was staying, saying that the talk with Hnatishyn would not amount to anything. I heard "Klay" asked Stepan Hoinich if they could find an empty house to have a quiet talk. Hoinich pointed out a house nearby, then Dmytro Kupiak, Andriy Moroz and Stepan Hoinich took Hnatishyn there inside. The following day I got to know from my hosts that Mykola Hnatishyn had been killed. His wife, his grown-up daughter and two other civilians were also killed.

At our first meeting after this event, Dmytro Kupiak told me that he, personally, had shot to death the chairman of the village Soviet, and that the dead bodies of Hnatishyn and the other members of his family had been taken into a field and buried in a pile of manure. This was done to create the impression that the whole family had run away to the city. As traces of human blood remained

in Hnatishyn's house and might point to the real situation, the bandits killed a cow in the courtyard, and sprinkled its blood on the floor.

All the belongings of the Hnatishyns were plundered.

In April of 1945 the bandits of "Klay's" unit exterminated the family of Stanislav Yurdiha, who lived in the town of Busk, in Shashkevich Street. His wife Stefania and their daughter Yaroslava were killed. I heard of this murder from Dmytro Kupiak, and also from Bohdan Chuchman, who was bragging that he, in person, had killed Yaroslava Yurdiha and her mother, Stefania. According to what Kupiak and Chuchman said, Volodimir Oliynik, Mikhailo Kupiak and others of "Klay's" group also took part in these killings. The belongings of the Yurdiha family were looted, and sold later on, I suppose.

In April of 1945, on instructions from Kupiak ("Klay") I moved to the village of Polonichi. Several days later the whole group went on an assignment and returned to the village within two or three days with Stepan Chuchman wounded. Dmytro Kupiak told me that his unit, together with other UPA bands raided the town of Radekhiv and there they were involved in a fight. As the bandits from Kupiak's unit stayed for some time in the village of Polonichi, I heard them talking about this raid, from which I got to know that among the raiders there had been Dmytro Kupiak, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Bohdan Chuchman, Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Stepan Chuchman, Petro Smaha, Mikhailo Horbach, Mikhailo Martiniuk and a bandit under the alias of "Igor". The wounded Stepan Chuchman received treatment for about two weeks.

In May of 1945, I got to know in the same village, that Dmytro Kupiak, Volodimir Oliynik, Andriy Moroz, Mikhailo Horbach and the bandit "Igor" had killed four persons in the village of Zadvirya. One of the said

bandits told me about this. In one of the houses of this village they met, by chance, two officials of the Soviet authorities, strangers in the village, who were having dinner. Being afraid that the latter might be armed, Dmytro Kupiak and Volodimir Oliynik, on entering the house, introduced themselves as combatants of a pursuit battalion and were invited to dinner. I don't know what they talked about. Later on, the bandits took both men outside into the courtyard and killed them. I don't remember the names of those killed, although I saw their documents. Later on some of the UPA bandits would have to use these documents to get legalized. I know that these men had been disarmed. Somewhat later, in the forest near the village of Yablunivka, toward the end of May, 1945, I saw Dmytro Kupiak writing a report on his activities, and these Soviet officials were mentioned there.

In the summer of 1945, Dmytro Kupiak told me that he and his bandits had killed the Yaskiv married couple, residents of the village of Humniska. The only reason for the murder was that Fedir Yaskiv worked at the District Finance Department in the town of Busk and "Klay" was afraid that, as he traveled to and from his work every day, he might inform the authorities about the situation in the district.

Question: What do you know about the murder of Ivanna Paliha?

Answer: In the summer of 1945, while staying with the group in the forest near the village of Yablunivka, I witnessed the murder of Yanka (Ivanna — Ed.) Paliha, who was brought there by Bohdan Chuchman, Stepan Chuchman and Yaroslav Ivaniv. Yanka Paliha came from the village of Chanizh, but lived in Lviv as she was taking a course in something. Since she was brought from the direction of the highway running from Chanizh to Busk, I guessed she had been seized on the highway. Paliha

was interrogated in a separate tent by Dmytro Kupiak and Mikhailo Potsiluiko and then she was brought to me. I heard Paliha saying that she wasn't guilty, begging to be let go. When she approached me she looked very frightened. Then "Kruk", "Holodomor" and "Klay" stepped into the tent. Kupiak told the other two: "Now then, take her away, boys". So Bohdan Chuchman and Volodimir Oliynik took Paliha by the arms and led her into the forest. Dmytro Kupiak, Mikhailo Potsiluiko, Stepan Chuchman and Yaroslav Ivaniv followed them. A bit later, when I looked out of the tent, I saw "Kruk" and "Holodomor" dragging Paliha by the hair toward a ditch that had been dug nearby. After a bit, I heard a shot and guessed they had killed Paliha. Later, Bohdan Chuchman told me that first they tried to strangle Yanka Paliha but, as she was still alive, they had finished her off with a pistol.

Question: Tell us about Dmytro Kupiak's murder of Bohdan Moroz.

Answer: At the end of September, 1945, just before I left for Poland, Bohdan Moroz, who was once my neighbor in the town of Busk, came to me in Lviv, 19-a Lichakivska Street. Dmytro Kupiak was visiting me just then. Both men knew each other very well. Kupiak asked Moroz to go for a walk to talk some things over. On his return about an hour or so later, Kupiak said that he had taken Moroz to the Lichakiv cemetery and killed him there, for he feared the latter might turn him over to the Soviet authorities. Kupiak also took Moroz's documents, so that the dead man would not be quickly indentified. I do not know what happened to these documents. But I would like to add that Bohdan Moroz had been a member of the UPA, but he gave himself up to the Soviet authorities and confessed his guilt.

**FROM THE CONCLUSION
OF THE FORENSIC-MEDICAL EXPERT —**

Head of the Chair of Forensic Medicine at the Lviv Medical Institute, V. Zelengurov, presented at the hearings of the Lviv Regional Court which took place from October 27 to November 19, 1969, on criminal case No. 2-07-69 which charged:

Volodimir Oliynik under Part 1 of Article 58 and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR;
Andriy Moroz,
Pavlo Chuchman,
Stepan Chuchman,
Leontiy Potsiluiko —
under Part 1 of Article 56 and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

Answers to questions put by the State Prosecutor — Senior Legal Adviser, First Deputy Procurator of the Lviv Region, A. Yemelyanov.

Question: Do you confirm the conclusions stated at the preliminary investigation by you and other forensic-medical experts?

Answer: I fully confirm my conclusions, and those given by experts at the preliminary investigation, of the facts established on the examinations of the exhumed corpses (statements 58/64, 235/64, 236/64, 237/64, 238/64, 239/64, 240/64, 241/64, 358/64, 359/64, 360/64, 361/64, statement of August 12, 1958 — no number, 204/64, 59/64, 60/64, 61/64, 62/64, 201/64, 1/47, 74/64, 237/58, 238/68, 70/64, 71/64, 72/64, 73/64, 42/58, 43/58, 237/62, 239/68); medical examination of living persons: (statements

246/65, 679/0, 969/0), and the study of material evidence — hair (statement No. 107/64-b).

Question: What is the nature of the injuries found on the remains of the exhumed corpses?

Answer: According to the nature of the injuries found on the remains of the exhumed corpses, they were divided as follows:

1. Firearm injuries piercing the skull — 19 cases. One shot was evident in 15 cases and two shots in four cases.

2. Firearm injury piercing the skull, multiple compound fractures of the skull, and one injury where the humerus was cut through — 1 case.

3. Firearm injuries piercing the skull, with subsequent burning of the body — 1 case.

4. Poisoning by charcoal gas with subsequent burning of the body — 4 cases.

5. Multiple injuries (compound) of the skull — 4 cases.

6. Firearm injuries piercing the skull and fractured elbow joint — 1 case.

7. On investigating the bones of the exhumed corpses no injuries were discovered in 1 case (Hanna Holota was first strangled and then thrown down a well).

Question: What were the cases of the injuries found on the remains of the exhumed corpses?

Answer: In 22 cases, the injuries to the bone structure of the exhumed corpses were inflicted by bullets from firearms. In all cases the shots were fired into the head. This kind of injury, naturally, destroys the cerebrum. In 4 cases, the head injuries were inflicted by means of some blunt hard instrument with a narrow surface. In one case no bone injuries were discovered on the exhumed corpse.

Question: How many remains of women, children and

old men were found among the overall number of exhumed corpses?

Answer: The overall number of exhumed corpses (33) comprised nineteen women, twelve children and two old men.

Question: What was the nature of the injuries found on the exhumed corpse of Paliha? If the injuries were made by firearms, then where were the bullet entries and exits located, and what was the caliber of the weapon used?

Answer: Two injuries were discovered on the skull of Ivanna Paliha. One was located in the middle of the right parietal bone, 5 cm from the coronal suture. The entrance hole, 12.5×17 mm size, was irregular and oval in form, with an outward beveling of the bone plate along the front inner and back edges of the aperture to a width of 0.5–0.7 cm. The exit hole was on the left parietal bone. Their shape, size, edges and the nature of beveling round the holes gave us grounds to conclude that the injuries were the result of bullets shot from firearms.

The entrance hole was located on the right, and the exit on the left. Judging by the size of the entrance hole, the bullet was fired from a large-caliber weapon, about 9 mm.

Question given by victim Andriy Koval: Did P. Koval, A. Koval, M. Koval and M. P. Koval suffer injuries only from firearms or were there any other corporal injuries?

Answer: During the forensic-medical examination of the exhumed corpses of: Pilip Koval, born in 1898; Anasztasia Koval, born in 1900; Mykola Koval, born in 1929 and Mikhailo Koval, born in 1934, the following injuries were ascertained:

On the remains of the corpse of P. Koval, there were two apertures, one in the right parietal bone and the other

on the left side of the frontal bone. Judging by the form of the damage sustained and the special features of the damages to the inner and outer bone plates, the first two injuries are typical of those caused by firearms. Both are entrance holes, proven by their rounded shape and by the beveling of the edges toward the inside of the skull. One entrance hole is located on the coronal bone to the left, that is indicated by a semi-oval cavity on a fragment of the coronal bone. We cannot state anything definite about the exit hole because of the absence of part of the left coronal and temporal bones. The location of the entrance and exit holes proves that the wound channels ran from back to front and from right to left, one of them at a slight upward angle. Bullet holes so located, with the wound channels taking such a direction, would cause extensive, mortal damage to the brain cells. It is impossible to ascertain precisely the mortality of these injuries because of the time elapse since death.

However, taking into account both the circumstances and the absence of other injuries on the bones, it is safe to ascertain that death was caused by two bullet wounds in the head.

Two bullet holes were found on the skull of the exhumed corpse of Koval's son, Mikhailo. The entrance hole of one of the bullets was in the right parietal bone, it was proven by the round shape of the hole and the inward beveling on the bone plate. Its exit hole is located in the right coronal bone, indicated by the irregular shape of the aperture and the outward beveling on the bone plate. The wound channel passed from back to front, a little from right to left and at a downward angle. The exit hole of the second wound was located in the right parietal bone which is corroborated by the shape of the hole and the outward beveling of the bone plate. The entrance hole might have been possibly located in the left coronal

or temporal bones, where there was a multiple compound fracture. The wound channel of the second bullet goes from left to right and from front to back. Bullet holes so located, with wound channels taking such a direction, usually cause extensive mortal damage to the brain cells. Besides the skull injuries, a compound fracture of the first neck vertebra was also discovered. As a fragment was missing, it was impossible to precisely determine the type of instrument used to inflict this injury.

On the remains of A. Koval's corpse one bullet wound in the skull was discovered. The entrance hole was located in the left occipital bone, corroborated by the inward beveling of the bone plate. The exit hole was located in the right parietal bone indicated by the irregular shape of the hole and the outward beveling of the bone plate. The location of entrance and exit holes shows that the wound channel passed from back to front, and from left to right with a slight upward angle. Bullet wounds so located with wound channels taking such a direction cause extensive mortal damage to the brain cells.

On the remains of Mykola Koval's corpse, there was discovered one bullet wound in the skull. The entrance hole was located in the coronal bone on the left, corroborated by the size and circular form of the hole and the inward beveling of the bone plate. The exit hole was probably located in the parietal bone, where a multiple compound fracture was discovered. However, it is difficult to state definitely where the exit hole was located, for some of the skull fragments at the fracture point were missing. The location of the entrance hole shows that the wound channel passed from front to back and from left to right. Bullet wounds so located, with wound channels taking such a direction cause extensive mortal damage to the brain cells.

A compound fracture was discovered in the middle of the third section of the left occipital bone. However, as some of the fragments are missing, it is impossible to ascertain precisely what kind of instrument was used to inflict the wound.

Forensic-medical Expert
Docent

signature

FROM THE RECORD OF THE EXAMINATION
OF WITNESS VOLODIMIR PALIHA

During the German occupation and after the liberation of the Lviv Region from the invaders, I with my family lived in the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District. In the summer of 1944, the Ukrainian nationalists intensified their bandit activities in our locality. The inhabitants of the village knew that in our district a ferocious band, headed by Dmytro Kupiak, code name "Klay", was operating. I had seen him several times before in the village when he came to visit his relatives, but we were not acquainted.

Question: What do you know about the murder of the Maksimishyn family?

Answer: During the German occupation Boleslav Maksimishyn kept a commission (second-hand — Ed.) shop of his own in the town of Busk, and everybody knew that he got pretty rich. When Soviet power was established, the Maksimishyn family — Boleslav, his wife, their three- or four-year-old daughter, Boleslav's mother and his brother, Yevhen with his wife — moved to Chuchmani-Zabolotni. For a little time they lived in our house, but soon went to live in Lukasevich's place and then moved to Volodimir Kokor's.

When the Maksimishyns lived at our place, Boleslav's mother told us that Dmytro Kupiak had threatened her sons if they joined the Red Army.

From Busk, the Maksimishyns brought trunks and valises, evidently filled with the most valuable things they owned.

Once, at the end of August or at the beginning of September, 1944, Kupiak ("Klay") and several other bandits came to the Lukasevich house, where Boleslav Maksimishyn lived with his wife and his daughter. Kupiak ordered Boleslav to follow them to the village of Bolozhyniv. On the way, just outside the village, Dmytro Kupiak made him go ahead, and then shot him in the back of the head. Then the bandits returned to the village, and in the same way took Yevhen Maksimishyn away, brought him to the forest (where his brother had been killed) and shot him there too.

The bandits returned to the village for the third time, called out their victims' wives and told them that their husbands were waiting for them just outside the village. Not suspecting anything, the women followed the bandits, and Boleslav's wife even took along her little daughter. In the forest outside the village, all the three were murdered. That very day Kupiak ("Klay") also killed Maksimishyn's mother, Maria. She was pasturing her cow, when Dmytro Kupiak, Ivan Petritsya, a member of the band, our fellow villager, and one more cutthroat, approached her. They ordered Maria to show them the way to the cottage of a forester. The woman answered that she wasn't a local woman and didn't know the way. However, the bandits insisted on her going with them, but she did not want to. Then Kupiak drew his pistol out of his pocket and killed her. Some children, Volodimir Datsko and Omelyan Petrishyn, who were pasturing cows not far away, saw and heard the whole scene. Later on, they told me about it and pointed out the place where the bandit Ivan Petritsya had buried the dead body of Maria Maksimishyn.

On the same day this butchery was done, the OUNite bandits, with Dmytro Kupiak among them, came to our house, made a search, and took away all the belongings

of the Maksimishyns which the latter left us when the family moved to another house.

I also know that on the same day the bandits took away all the Maksimishyns' belongings from Lukasevich's house where Boleslav's family lived and from Datsko's place where Yevhen and his wife lived.

FROM THE RECORD
OF THE EXAMINATION OF DEFENDANT
A. MOROZ

During the German occupation I studied at the Lviv Theological Seminary. This seminary and the Lviv Theological Academy — whose rector was Yosif Slipiy — were two educational establishments founded by the Metropolitan Andriy Sheptitsky for the training of Uniat priests, mainly for the western regions of Ukraine.

In the seminary, Jesuit customs prevailed: eavesdropping, spying and sneaking. The main aim, aspired after by the Father Superiors was to make us servants of the Catholic Church, and to sow in our souls savage hatred toward Soviet power and Soviet people. Quite a number of graduates from these establishments became the first volunteers of the SS "Halichina" division, and a number of teachers, "professors" from these institutions became the division's chaplains.

At the beginning of 1944, I graduated from the theological seminary and joined the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, headed by Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay"). At that time to change the cross and the word of God for the dagger and pistol was no problem for me, because the seminary had prepared me both ideologically and morally to struggle against Soviet power. I was recruited into the band by Mikhailo Horbach ("Zeleniy"), who was my classmate in the seminary and, still earlier, had been linked with the nationalistic underground. Upon my joining the "SB" unit, Kupiak ("Klay") first gave me the assignment to put in order the secret archives of the "SB" of the regional OUN leadership, which were kept at the

band's encampment. Aside from Kupiak and myself, no one had entry to the archives, which mainly comprised instructions from the ringleader of the regional "SB", Hrihoriy Prishlyak, to Dmytro Kupiak concerning the stepping up of bandit activities, duplicates of Kupiak's reports on various terroristic acts against Soviet citizens, lists of people killed by the unit, nationalistic literature, leaflets, etc.

When this work was finished, the ringleader, "Klay", began to take me on some operations. Generally, there was only one method of training the unit bandits—he would take a greenhorn on a regular "operation" and tell him definitely whom he had to kill. In addition, he had to do this under the ringleader's personal supervision. It was impossible to evade the execution of this assignment, for any act of disobedience was mercilessly punished.

Question: What was the attitude of the Uniat clergy to the Banderite terror in the western lands of Ukraine during the German occupation and after the liberation of these lands?

Answer: At the seminary we were brought up in a nationalistic spirit. As far as the overwhelming majority of believers were concerned, each sermon had for them the main idea of forming an "independent, synodal Ukraine" and an independent church. The church actively supported the terroristic activities of the nationalistic bands. The churchmen readily gave absolution of sins to murderers and spread, in every possible way, the alleged idea that a "free Ukraine" was impossible to attain without the dagger and pistol.

Question: Tell us on whose orders and with what aim did you give yourself up to the Soviet authorities after the "SB" unit was disbanded?

Answer: In the summer of 1945, the nationalistic bands found themselves in a very difficult situation. The

population showed extreme animosity toward us. The farmers hid food, clothing and cattle from us; but the main thing was that armed detachments of self-defense were formed in every village and pursuit battalions were actively operating. Terror and intimidation no longer had their previous effect upon the people.

In July of 1945, Kupiak ("Klay") decided to change his fighting tactics. He announced his decision to disband the unit, leaving in the forest only Bohdan Chuchman and his brother Mikhailo. The rest had to find ways to legalize themselves.

I was told to give myself up to the Soviet authorities, and I did so. Certainly, I concealed my active participation in the bandit activities of the "SB" unit and explained that I was forced to join the band. The authorities believed me and let me go. After receiving my documents (passport, etc.—Ed.) I moved to Lviv, was put on the registered list of inhabitants, and given a flat. I even entered the Lviv University.

After a time I met Volodimir Oliynik ("Holodomor") who lived there under the documents of Bohdan Moroz, a former member of the "SB" unit, who had been killed in Lviv by Dmytro Kupiak. Oliynik gave me an order from Kupiak ("Klay") to procure, at any cost, documents for other members of our band to help them get legalized. Together with Oliynik, who lived secretly at my flat, we purchased through our acquaintances certain passports and documents of Polish immigrants, and passed them over to Kupiak and other bandits. In this way, Petro Smaha, Stepan Chuchman, Leontiy Potsiluiko and some other band-members (I do not remember, exactly who they were) got legalized.

In Lviv, I met Kupiak ("Klay") several times. Volodimir Oliynik arranged our meetings, one took place at my flat, another in one of the Uniat churches.

Question: Where did you get the money to buy the documents?

Answer: For this, we sold the possessions and valuables we had looted while we were still in the band, and we also robbed people in the streets of Lviv. On one such occasion, when Stepan Chuchman and I were robbing a citizen named Petrov, we were caught red-handed. At the investigation I concealed the role I played in the band of Dmytro Kupiak.

**SENTENCE
IN THE NAME
OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC**

On December 2, 1969 the Court Council on Criminal Cases of the Lviv Regional Court consisting of:

Chairman, member of the Lviv Regional Court

Ye. Kryuchkov-Dvoretzky,

People's Assessors of the Lviv Regional Court:

M. Butenko, K. Belov,

Secretary O. Lashina,

with the participation of

Procurator A. Yemelyanov,

the Defence Counsel:

R. Brodska, M. Malik, S. Kamenshchik,

I. Rudenko, Ya. Koval

at the open assizes in the settlement of Krasne, Busk District, Lviv Region, heard the criminal case which charged:

Volodimir Oliynik, for committing crimes as specified in Articles No. 58 Part 1 and No. 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR;

Andriy Moroz, for committing crimes as specified in Articles No. 56 Part 1 and No. 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR;

Pavlo Chuchman, for committing crimes as specified in Articles No. 56 Part 1 and No. 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR;

Stepan Chuchman, for committing crimes as specified in Articles No. 56 Part 1 and No. 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR;

Leontiy Potsiluiko, for committing crimes as specified

in Articles No. 56 Part 1 and No. 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR;

The Court Council established:

During 1944—1945 an "SB" (so-called "Security Service") unit of the regional leadership of the anti-Soviet Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) formed and headed by the bandit Dmytro Kupiak, under the alias "Klay" (his case handled separately for he had escaped abroad), operated on the territory of the Lviv Region.

This "SB" unit — members of which were defendants V. Oliynik, under the alias of "Holodomor", A. Moroz, under the alias of "Bairak", P. Chuchman, under the alias of "Benito", S. Chuchman, under the alias of "Bereza" as well as other bandits — together with the Yablunivka local OUNite band of which the defendant L. Potsiluiko, under the alias of "Yastrub", was a member, and other OUNite bands, carried on an active struggle against Soviet power, systematically made bandit raids on towns and settlements of the Lviv Region, brutally tortured and murdered peaceful Soviet citizens, including women, children and elderly people, and plundered the property of the murdered victims.

During the occupation of the territory of the Lviv Region by the German fascist invaders, defendant V. Oliynik came from Poland to the town of Busk where, in May of 1944, he voluntarily joined the "SB" unit of the regional leadership of the anti-Soviet Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), was armed with a pistol, submachine gun, light machine gun and grenades and, as a member of this band, carried on an active terrorist struggle against Soviet power till the autumn of 1945.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant V. Oliynik pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating criminal bandit anti-Soviet activities.

V. Oliynik's guilt in committing these criminal acts is completely corroborated by the testimony of defendants A. Moroz, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman, and L. Potsiluiko and by the evidence given at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, I. Koshel, S. Politilo and I. Shevchuk.

In addition, V. Oliynik's guilt in committing these criminal acts is confirmed by a photostatic copy of an archive document.

After the West Ukrainian lands were reunited with Soviet Ukraine into a single Ukrainian Soviet socialist state, defendant A. Moroz lived in the village of Stariy Milyatin, Busk District, Lviv Region. During the German occupation, he graduated from the Lviv Uniat Theological Seminary and, in April of 1944, betrayed his homeland by joining the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, was armed with a pistol and submachine gun, and as a member of this band carried on an active armed struggle against Soviet power till August of 1945.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant A. Moroz pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating criminal bandit anti-Soviet activities.

A. Moroz's guilt in committing these criminal acts is completely corroborated by the testimony of defendants V. Oliynik, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko; and by the evidence given at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, I. Koshel, S. Politilo and I. Shevchuk.

After the West Ukrainian lands were reunited with Soviet Ukraine into a single Ukrainian Soviet socialist state, defendant P. Chuchman lived in the village of Chuchmani, Busk District, Lviv Region. In August of 1943, in betrayal of his homeland, he went to serve in the local unit of the Ukrainian nationalistic police, received a policeman's uniform, and was armed with a rifle. He started

his police service in the village of Ilkovichi, Sokal District, Lviv Region; then he was transferred to the village of Noviy Milyatin, Busk District, Lviv Region, where he continued to serve in the police up to the end of February, 1944.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant P. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to betrayal of his homeland and to serving in the Ukrainian nationalistic police.

P. Chuchman's guilt in committing these criminal acts is also completely corroborated by the photostatic copy of an archive card which proves that during the German occupation he really served as a policeman.

In April of 1944, P. Chuchman, continuing his treacherous activities, joined the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, was armed with a carbine, a pistol and a sub-machine gun and, as a member of this band, carried on an active struggle against Soviet power till the beginning of 1945.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant P. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating criminal bandit anti-Soviet activities.

P. Chuchman's guilt in committing these criminal acts is completely corroborated by the testimony of defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko; and by the evidence given at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, I. Koshel, L. Kusi, Yu. Kolisnik, M. Kolisnik and S. Politilo.

After the West Ukrainian lands were reunited with Soviet Ukraine into a single Ukrainian Soviet socialist state, defendant S. Chuchman lived in the town of Busk, Lviv Region. In the spring of 1943, he betrayed his homeland, and joined the anti-Soviet youth organization of the nationalists, "Yunaki", in which he was brought up in a nationalistic and anti-Soviet spirit; and in January of 1944,

he was enrolled into the so-called Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), subordinated to the OUN, in which he held the rank of "corporal" — with ten to twelve bandits under his command, armed with rifles and machine gun.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating criminal bandit anti-Soviet activities.

In the spring of 1944, S. Chuchman, as a member of the UPA band, took part in the raid on the village of Ostriv, Sokal District, Lviv Region, inhabited by Poles. As a result of the raid, the village was razed to the ground and two of its residents were killed. S. Chuchman, together with other bandits, shot at the village with a rifle and set fire to the buildings.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to participating in this bandit raid on the village of Ostriv.

On April 9, 1944, S. Chuchman, as a member of an UPA band, took part in the raid on the village of Posadiv, Poland, inhabited by Poles. As a result of the bandit raid, the village was razed, seven residents of the village and ten Polish partisans were killed. S. Chuchman, together with other bandits, shot at the village, and took part in a skirmish with the Polish partisans during which he was wounded in the arm.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to his participation in this bandit raid on the village of Posadiv. S. Chuchman's guilt in committing these criminal acts is corroborated by the evidence given at the preliminary investigation by the citizens of the PPR (Polish People's Republic — Ed.), in particular by witness V. Visnevski, Z. Horbach, V. Halamaga, Ya. Serlechko, P. Kosunya and Yu. Kolyanko. The fact that bandits destroyed the village of Posadiv and murdered its residents, is confirmed by

a certified statement from the Presidium of the Communal People's Council in Telyatin (PPR) dated September 17, 1968.

In May of 1944, continuing his treacherous activity, S. Chuchman, together with the ringleader of the band, Dmytro Kupiak ("Klay") and other bandits, took part in torturing Emilia Chuchman, Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka, residents of the town of Busk, whom they suspected of being in contact with partisans.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant S. Chuchman pleaded guilty to committing the criminal acts as charged. S. Chuchman's guilt of participating in the bandit raid on the town of Busk is corroborated by the evidence given by victim I. Chuchman and witness M. Zayets both of whom stated at the trial that in May of 1944, their relatives had been tortured by the bandits. I. Chuchman also testified that from his mother's (Emilia Chuchman) words he got to know that she had seen S. Chuchman among the bandits who took part in the torture.

After the West Ukrainian lands were reunited with Soviet Ukraine into a single Ukrainian Soviet socialist state, defendant L. Potsiluiko lived in the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, Lviv Region. At the beginning of 1942, he betrayed his homeland, got in touch with OUNite bandits, executed their errands delivering the OUNites' mail, and during 1943—1944 guided bandits and other traitors of their homeland from the village of Yablunivka and Yablunivka forest to the places where the UPA bands were being formed.

In May of 1944, L. Potsiluiko underwent military training at the so-called "youth military school", organized by ringleaders of the OUNite bands in the forests of the Busk District, Lviv Region, and in the summer of the same year, continuing his treacherous activities, he joined the

Yablunivka local OUNite band, was armed with a rifle, pistol and submachine gun, and carried on an active armed struggle against Soviet power up to the end of 1945.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating criminal bandit anti-Soviet activities. L. Potsiluiko's guilt in committing the criminal acts as charged, is corroborated by the testimony of defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and S. Chuchman; also by the evidence given at the trial by witnesses M. Voitovich, K. Volf and M. Kostiuk.

In May of 1944, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, and P. Chuchman, as members of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, led by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in a bandit raid on the village of Kupche, Busk District, Lviv Region, during which Volodimir Soltis, Yevhen Kotovsky and Yevhen Soltis, residents of this village, were killed. Defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman were then keeping watch covering the bandits who were perpetrating acts of murder and pillage in this village.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, all the three defendants pleaded guilty in full to participation in this bandit raid. Their guilt in committing these criminal acts is also corroborated by the evidence given at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha and Ya. Maksimiv.

In June of 1944, defendant A. Moroz, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit, and headed by defendant V. Oliynik, by order of the band's ringleader "Klay", went to the village of Zamostya (now the settlement of Hlinya-ni), Zolochiv District, Lviv Region, to seize Soviet activist Mikhailo Shulha, and a resident of this village Maria Khokhula, whom the bandits suspected of being in contact with partisans. V. Oliynik ordered the bandit Chaika ("Lehkiy") to seize Mikhailo Shulha. During the attempt to seize M. Shulha, the bandits killed him.

V. Oliynik. A. Moroz, together with other bandits, pretending to be partisans, seized Maria Khokhula in the village of Zamostya and brought her to the encampment of the band at the village of Polonichi, Busk District. There the OUNites, V. Oliynik included, interrogated and brutally tortured her, trying to get information on the partisans. As a result of the torture, Maria Khokhula died.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz pleaded guilty to committing the criminal acts, as charged.

However, the defendant V. Oliynik, in an attempt to extenuate his guilt, stated at the trial that, although he had participated in these acts, he had not led the group of bandits, he had not ordered the seizure of M. Shulha and M. Khokhula; and he had taken only a very little part in the latter's torture.

Defendant A. Moroz, refuting these statement of defendant V. Oliynik, categorically stated at the trial that Oliynik ("Holodomor") by order of "Klay" had headed the group of bandits, and that V. Oliynik personally had given the order to seize Mikhailo Shulha and Maria Khokhula when the group of bandits arrived at the village of Zamostya. A. Moroz also confirmed that V. Oliynik had participated directly in torturing Maria Khokhula, who died because of it.

The Court accepted this testimony of defendant A. Moroz as valid.

That defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is also corroborated by the evidence of defendants P. Chuchman and S. Chuchman, and by the testimony of victims Z. Shulha and A. Antonova and witnesses P. Smaha and M. Khokhula — all given at the trial.

In June of 1944, defendant V. Oliynik, together with

Kupiak ("Klay") and other bandits, took part in capturing Oleksiy Rupental (a resident) in the village of Bohdanivka, Zolochiv District, Lviv Region. After bringing Rupental to the encampment of "Klay's" band, at the village of Polonichi, Busk District, the bandits, V. Oliynik included, interrogated and tortured Rupental until he died.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to committing these criminal acts. However, to extenuate his guilt he stated at the trial that it was possible he had delivered several blows with a stick upon O. Rupental, but these blows could not have caused the victim's death.

At the trial, defendant A. Moroz refuted these statements of defendant V. Oliynik, and categorically stated that V. Oliynik ("Holodomor") had personally participated in seizing and torturing Oleksiy Rupental, who died as a result.

The Court accepted the evidence given by defendant A. Moroz as valid.

V. Oliynik's guilt in committing the criminal acts charged against him, is also corroborated by the testimony of defendant P. Chuchman, and by the evidence given at the trial by victims B. Boiko, P. Smaha and H. Rupental.

On August 15, 1944, after the liberation of the Lviv Region from the German fascist invaders, defendant A. Moroz, together with Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") by order of the band's ringleader ("Klay"), took part in seizing Karolina Fabianska, between the villages of Hrabova and Yablunivka, Busk District, who was riding a cart with Oleksiy Mikhailiv to the town of Busk. Carrying out the ringleader's order, the bandit "General", in the presence of A. Moroz, shot both K. Fabianska and O. Mikhailiv to death from his pistol.

Both at the preliminary investigation and the trial, defendant A. Moroz pleaded guilty to his participation in

committing these criminal acts. A. Moroz's guilt in committing these criminal acts is also corroborated by the evidence given under examination at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, M. Kupiak and Ye. Kupiak.

On August 17, 1944, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman, together with other bandits, headed by "Klay", took part in the raid on the farmstead of Vodayi, near the village of Hrabova, Busk District. During the raid the OUNites surrounded and set fire to a barn, belonging to a farmer K. Bulkovski, in which women and children were hiding from the bandits. Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") set the barn on fire by a shot from his rocket-pistol. Attempting to escape from the burning building, fifteen-year-old Stefania Babiychuk and Yevhen Sen ran out, but were killed on the spot, although first the bandits gouged out Stefania's eyes and cut off Yevhen's arm. The others, concealed in the barn, were burned alive: Helena Bulkovska, Helena Hrishchuk, Maria Babiychuk, Volodimir Seniuk, three children aged from six to eight — Kazimir, Veslav and Yusef Bulkovski. Only one person, Mikhailo Voznyak managed to escape from the burning barn and the bandits, despite the fact that he was wounded.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial defendant V. Oliynik pleaded guilty in full to participating in this raid, during which "Klay's" bandits killed nine women and children. He categorically stated at the trial that defendants A. Moroz and P. Chuchman had also taken part in this raid.

Witness P. Smaha also affirmed on the witness stand at the trial that defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman, along with the other bandits, had taken part in the raid on the farmstead of Vodayi, and that they had fired at the barn from submachine guns.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial,

defendant A. Moroz did not deny that he might have taken part in the raid on the farmstead of Vodayi; however, as the event had occurred so long ago, he was not able to remember the definite circumstances under which these criminal acts had been committed.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant P. Chuchman pleaded not guilty to participating in this bandit raid on the farmstead of Vodayi; however, his statements were refuted by the categorical evidence given by defendant V. Oliynik and witness P. Smaha, which the Court accepted as valid.

The fact of the murder of nine Soviet citizens during the raid of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership on the farmstead of Vodayi is confirmed by the record of exhumation of the remains of the corpses, dated July 10, 1964; by the acts of the forensic-medical examination of these remains dated July 15—24, 1964, under nos 235—241/64; and by the conclusions of the forensic-medical expert at the trial dated November 18, 1969.

The details of this bandit raid on the farmstead of Vodayi are also confirmed by the evidence given at the trial by victim I. Sen and witnesses P. Smaha and M. Los.

On August 18, 1944, defendant V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, along with the bandits from "Vilchur's" local OUNite band, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an ambush on a highway between the villages Anhelivka and Verblyani, Busk District. During this ambush, a column of people mobilized into the Soviet Army was fired upon, four of them were seized and taken to the forest where they were shot to death by bandits from "Chornota's" Busk local "SB" unit. At that very time, the OUNites fired upon a truck on the highway, killed Nina Kot, who was demobilized from the

Soviet Army, and a Czechoslovak serviceman Vyacheslav Mimra; they looted their clothing, and money splattered with blood.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz pleaded guilty in full to committing these criminal acts.

Defendant P. Chuchman pleaded not guilty to participating in the said ambush and stated in self-defence that on that day he was at the farmstead of Baimaki, Busk District, Lviv Region, where, together with bandits Karl Brodzyak and Mikhailo Khomyak, he spent the night at Eva Sakhno's place.

The statement of defendant P. Chuchman was refuted by the evidence given by the accused V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, and by witnesses P. Smaha, M. Kolisnik, Yu. Kolisnik, L. Kusiyn and S. Politylo who categorically stated at the trial that defendant Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito") took part in the ambush on the Kiev Highway together with other bandits of "Klay's" "SB" unit and was with them all the time. Witness E. Petritsya (maiden name Sakhno), under examination at the trial, categorically testified that, in August of 1944, when she lived on the farmstead of Baimaki, the bandits never called at her place and that Karl Brodzyak and Pavlo Chuchman never spent the night at her place.

That defendants V. Oliynik A. Moroz and P. Chuchman were guilty of committing these criminal acts is also corroborated by the testimony of victim N. Vishnevskaya and witnesses S. Kot and I. Koshel, and also by a photostatic copies of archive documents.

In August of 1944, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, along with "Vilchur's" local OUNite band, headed by Kupiak

("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Verblyani, Busk District. This was when the bandits exterminated Soviet activist Volodimir Troyan and members of his family. During the raid, the bandit Mikhailo Kupiak ("General") set fire to V. Troyan's house with his rocket-pistol. When Troyan escaped from the burning house through the roof and tried to run away, Oliynik ("Holodomor") fired a burst from his submachine gun and Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") caught V. Troyan in the garden and killed him there. When Volodimir Troyan's father Tomko Troyan, and his niece, Agafia Troyan, (carrying a baby in her arms) ran out of the burning building, they were also killed by the bandits in the courtyard. Volodimir Troyan's wife Hanna, with her sons Stakh and Ivan, tried to hide in a neighbor's house, but the bandits, including V. Oliynik and P. Chuchman, broke into the house and killed Hanna and Stakh but only wounded Ivan in the head. The baby died shortly after the murder of Volodimir Troyan's family.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman pleaded guilty to participating in the raid on Volodimir Troyan's household. However, V. Oliynik and P. Chuchman pleaded not guilty to participating in the murder of Volodimir Troyan's family during the family's attempt to escape from the bandits.

Defendant A. Moroz, refuting these statements, categorically testified at the trial that defendants V. Oliynik and P. Chuchman, together with other OUNite bandits, had broken into the house of Volodimir Troyan's neighbor, where Hanna Troyan was hiding with her two sons, then shots followed, after which Volodimir Oliynik, Pavlo Chuchman and other bandits left the house.

The Court accepted the statement made by defendant A. Moroz as valid.

That defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman are guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is also corroborated by the evidence given at the trial by victim Ya. Khomyak and witnesses P. Smaha, K. Los and Yo. Roik.

In September of 1944, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, along with bandits from the local OUNite bands, headed by "Klay", took part in an armed raid on the village of Adami, Busk District, which was inhabited by Poles. The bandits razed the village to the ground and killed three of its residents — Francishka Sheremet, Maria Svens and Fedir Lutsik.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to participating in this bandit raid on the village of Adami. That defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and P. Chuchman are guilty of committing these criminal acts is also corroborated by the evidence given at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, I. Koshel, V. Furmanovich, V. Kulik and M. Kotovich.

In the fall of 1944, defendant P. Chuchman kept watch when other bandits, by order of Kupiak ("Klay"), killed two elderly people, Ivan Chuchman and his wife Natalka, in the town of Busk, Lviv Region, and looted their belongings.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant P. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to the charge that during the murder of Ivan Chuchman and Natalka Chuchman he covered the bandits, in case Soviet military units appeared.

P. Chuchman's guilt in committing these criminal acts is corroborated by the evidence given at the trial by defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and S. Chuchman, by vic-

tim I. Chuchman and by witnesses S. Susabovska and M. Zayets.

In the summer of 1944, after the liberation of the Lviv Region from the German invaders, defendant S. Chuchman continued his armed struggle against Soviet power within the UPA; and throughout August and September of 1944, he participated in three armed skirmishes with Soviet units. In November, the same year, he transferred to the Busk local "SB" unit headed by Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota").

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating criminal anti-Soviet activities.

On the night of November 28, 1944, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits, took part in an armed raid on the village of Yablunivka, Busk District. Killed at that time were the following residents of this village: Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife Anastasia; Maksim Kovalik; Yuri Kovalik and his wife, Yulia; Maria Vovk and her twelve-year-old daughter Olena; Olena Vuitsik and her ten months' old son Zinoviy — nine persons in all. The belongings of the murdered victims were plundered. During this bandit raid, defendant A. Moroz took part in the murder of Filimon Yaremkevich and his wife, and looted their possessions.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty in full to the crimes perpetrated in this bandit raid on the village of Yablunivka.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant P. Chuchman pleaded not guilty to committing these criminal acts, stating that he had not been in the village of Yablunivka on that night. Defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and witness P. Smaha at the trial refu-



Funeral procession in the village of Yablunivka, Busk District.

ted his statement and categorically stated that Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito") had taken part in the raid on the village of Yablunivka at the end of November, 1944, and that he had been with them throughout the raid.

As to the participation of P. Chuchman in the bandit raid on the village of Yablunivka, the Court accepted as



valid the testimony given by defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, and by witness P. Smaha.

That defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is also corroborated by the testimony

given at the trial by victims M. Yaremkevich, H. Shepel, T. Vuitsik and H. Kovalik; also by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, O. Yaremkevich, Yo. Yaremkevich and I. Dmytruk. The fact of the murder of nine Soviet citizens by the bandits in the village of Yablunivka is also confirmed by the acts of the forensic-medical examination of the remains of the corpses dated September 25—26, 1964; and also by the conclusion of the forensic-medical expert given at the trial on November 18, 1969.

On the night of December 9, 1944, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits, headed by Kupiak ("Klay"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Pobuzhani, Busk District.

Yulia Kaminska; Ivan Romaniuk and his wife Sofia, their daughter Maria and her six months' old son Zinoviy; Pilip Koval, his wife Anastasia, their sons Mykola (15 years old) and Mikhaïlo (10 years old); Maria Hamulyak and her son Yevhen (11 years old); Dmytro Bedriy, his wife Paraska, their son Zinoviy (10 years old), and daughters Maria (13 years old) and Franka (18 years old) — sixteen Soviet citizens in all — were killed, and their possessions were looted by the bandits. During this raid while other bandits were killing Ivan Romaniuk's family, defendant A. Moroz was present.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty in full to committing this bandit raid on the village of Pobuzhani.

Defendant P. Chuchman pleaded not guilty to committing these criminal acts, and stated that he had been sick at that time and could not have taken part in the raid.

Defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, and witness P. Smaha, examined at the trial, refuted this statement and categorically stated that defendant P. Chuchman ("Benito") had participated personally, together with them, in his bandit raid on the village of Pobuzhani and that he had been present throughout the raid.

Witness S. Politilo also affirmed at the trial that defendant P. Chuchman took part in this raid.

Victims A. Buzhinska, M. Tsiupka, M. Romaniuk, A. Korzhan and A. Koval, as well as witnesses P. Smaha, S. Politilo, S. Susabovska, I. Hrodzevich and M. Brohovska also testified at the trial in regard to the raid on the village of Pobuzhani.

The fact of the murder by the bandits of sixteen Soviet citizens in the village of Pobuzhani is also affirmed by the acts of the forensic-medical examination of the remains of the dead bodies dated September 17 and 29, 1964, nos 59/1964, 62/1964, 70/1964, 73/1964, as well as by the conclusion of the forensic-medical expert at the trial on November 18, 1969.

On December 12, 1944, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz — together with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, headed by Kupiak ("Klay") — took part in an armed raid on the village of Volitsya, Busk District. During this raid, the following residents of the village were killed: Yakiv Schur, his wife Maria; Fedir Lehkiy; Andriy Shtibel and his wife Anastasia — five Soviet citizens in all. Fedir Lehkiy was killed by the bandit "Kruk" in the presence of V. Oliynik, while A. Moroz and other bandits were keeping Lehkiy's house surrounded.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz pleaded guilty to the charges in respect to this bandit raid on the village of Volitsya. That V. Oliynik and A. Moroz were guilty of the

criminal acts, as charged, is also corroborated by the testimony of victims I. Lehkiy, K. Suprun, Ye. Sakharevich; and of witnesses Ye. Karaskevich, T. Postoliuk and I. Postoliuk.

At the beginning of 1945, defendant S. Chuchman, as a member of "Chornota's" Busk local "SB" unit, took part in the bandit raid on the village of Chuchmani, Busk District. At that time, the bandits killed Yaroslava Kokor, wife of Volodimir Kokor who served in a pursuit battalion, and their children — six-year-old Bohdan, four-year-old Zinoviy and one-year-old Maria; also Yaroslava Kokor's sister, Maria Chuchman, and her child — six Soviet citizens in all. The bandits plundered their victims property and burned the house with the bodies of their victims in it. During the raid, S. Chuchman kept watch, covering the bandits in case Soviet military units might appear.

Defendant S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating the bandit raid on the village of Chuchmani. S. Chuchman's guilt in committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by defendant V. Oliynik and of witness V. Kokor.

On January 30, 1945, defendant A. Moroz, together with other members of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, committed the murder of Hanna Paliha and her pregnant daughter Olga Bedriy, in the village of Verblyani, Busk District, because their relatives Izidor Paliha and Ilyariy Bedriy had run away from the band, given themselves up to the Soviet authorities and been mobilized into the Soviet Army. During this murder, A. Moroz kept watch near Hanna Paliha's house. Afterward, he took part in looting the property of the murdered victims.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial,



The victims murdered by D. Kupiak's band are reburied at a public ceremony of honor.

defendant A. Moroz pleaded guilty to participating in the bandit raid on the village of Verblyani. That A. Moroz was guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by defendant V. Oliynik and by witnesses I. Bedriy, A. Boiko and M. Nadala.

On the night of February 17, 1945, by order of Kupiak ("Klay"), defendant V. Oliynik took part in the murder of Maria Nachas, teacher, and her husband Kostyantyn Nachas, inspector of the Busk District Department of Public Education, in the house of Maria's parents in the village of Hrabova, Busk District. Afterward, V. Oliynik took part in looting the property of a deputy to the Village Soviet, Katerina Politilo, whom other bandits had strangled and thrown into a well.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to participating in the murders of Maria and Kostyantyn Nachas in the village of Hrabova, and to the looting of Katerina Politilo's property.

Victim L. Poroniuk and witnesses K. Sosnovska and T. Sosnovsky identified V. Oliynik and testified at the trial that he was the person who, together with other bandits, took part in the murder of Maria and Kostyantyn Nachas.

V. Oliynik's guilt in committing the crimes, as charged, is also corroborated by the evidence given at the trial by defendant A. Moroz and by the testimony of victim M. Smaha and of witnesses I. Koleschuk, S. Semenov and E. Ilkiv.

On February 20, 1945, defendant V. Oliynik, together with the bandit Mikhailo Kupiak ("General"), seized Hanna Bohomolova, manager of the mill in the village of Yablunivka, Busk District, and two citizens of Polish descent (names are not established). He brought them

to the forest encampment of the band. There, all the three were killed by other bandits.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to seizing the said three Soviet citizens in the village of Yablunivka. As stated by the defendant, the bandits killed H. Bohomolova because she refused to supply them with food. V. Oliynik's guilt on this charge is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by defendant A. Moroz and by witnesses P. Smaha, H. Lisovets and P. Dyachok.

The fact of the murder of Hanna Bohomolova was also confirmed by the record of exhumation dated July 16, 1958; by the acts of the forensic-medical examination of the remains of the corpse dated August 12, 1958, and by the conclusion of the forensic-medical expert given at the trial on November 18, 1969.

In February of 1945, defendant A. Moroz took part in the seizure of Mykola Hnatishyn, Chairman of the Village Soviet, in the village of Lisok, Busk District, and brought him to a deserted homestead where Hnatishyn was killed by other bandits. That very day, the OUNites from "Klay's" band exterminated Hnatishyn's family and relatives: Mykola's wife, Hanna, daughter Bohdana, Yosip Zarembo, Volodimir Zarembo and Paraska Hailash.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant A. Moroz pleaded guilty to seizing Hnatishyn and to bringing him to the place of execution. That A. Moroz was guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony of defendant V. Oliynik, of victim M. Zarembo, and of witnesses S. Susabovska, P. Smaha, I. Shevchuk, Yu. Hailash and V. Hnatishyn.

In March of 1945, defendant L. Potsiluiko took part in forcibly escorting Oleksiy Zaverukha and Stepan Koshlo, combatants of the Busk District pursuit battalion, to the

encampment of "Klay's" band. The said combatants had been seized by other bandits from the Yablunivka local OUNite band. Defendant V. Oliynik and A. Moroz took part in the torture of these combatants. Afterward, Oleksiy Zaverukha and Stepan Koshlo, on order of Kupiak ("Klay"), were strangled to death by other bandits who placed poles across their victims' throats and pressed the ends of the poles to the ground.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty: Potsiluiko — to participating in the forcible escort of O. Zaverukha and S. Koshlo; Oliynik and Moroz — to participating, with the other bandits, in the torture of the captured combatants. That V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, A. Skladan, V. Zaverukha, K. Volf and by victims O. Zaverukha and P. Koshlo.

In March of 1945, defendant A. Moroz took part in the murder of Maria Baranets, resident of the farmstead of Yablunivska Koloniya, Busk District; the said Maria Baranets was seized by other bandits. On order of Kupiak ("Klay"), A. Moroz took Maria into the bushes and shot her with his pistol. When, a little later, the blood-stained Maria came out of the bushes, defendant L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits, dragged her back into the bushes and there she was killed by a second shot from a pistol.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty in full: Moroz — to shooting Maria with his pistol on the order to murder her; Potsiluiko — to dragging the severely wounded woman into the bushes where she was killed by another bandit. That A. Moroz and L. Potsiluiko were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged,

is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by victim I. Baranets and by witness P. Smaha.

On April 3, 1945, defendants V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership and bandits of the Yablunivka local OUN band, took part in an armed raid on the town of Busk, Lviv Region. At that time, the OUNites killed Stanislav Yurdiha, combatant of a pursuit battalion, his wife Stefania, their daughter Yaroslava and son Mechislav; Marian Mezhvinski, his wife Maria, their daughter Yulia and son Anton; and an elderly woman Yulia Kuchinska who lived alone — nine peaceful citizens in all. The bandits plundered the property of their victims. Defendants V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko kept watch during this raid to cover the OUNites who were murdering and looting; and when the bandits broke into Yulia Kuchinska's house, Oliynik shot her with his pistol and also took part in the looting.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty to participating in the bandit raid on the town of Busk and to covering the actions of those perpetrating murder and looting.

At the preliminary investigation, defendant V. Oliynik also pleaded guilty in full to committing the criminal acts, as charged. But at the trial, in an attempt to extenuate his guilt, he denied that he was involved in the murder of Yulia Kuchinska, stating that it was perpetrated by other bandits. At the trial, when V. Oliynik was faced with the testimony he had given at the preliminary investigation on December 12, 1968, he could not offer any genuine reasons for changing this testimony. In view of this, the Court had to accept as valid V. Oliynik's earlier statement on this episode given at the preliminary examination.

That V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, Ye. Davidovsky, I. Kuchinsky, Ye. Rudnitska, Ya. Sosnovsky and victim M. Koroliak.

On April 26, 1945, defendant L. Potsiluiko, together with other bandits, took part in the murder of Pavlo Berbeka, Chairman of the Consumers' Cooperative Society, his daughter Hanna and his wife Paraska Lisovets, in the village of Yablunivka, Busk District. Potsiluiko watched that nobody escaped from the bandits, and after the murder he took part in looting the property of the victims.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty in full to committing the crimes in the bandit raid on the village of Yablunivka.

L. Potsiluiko's guilt in committing the criminal acts as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, M. Kostiuk, L. Pilipchuk.

On April 27, 1945, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, S. Chuchman, together with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, along with other OUNite bands, took part in an armed raid on the town of Radekhiv, Lviv Region. During this raid, two Soviet citizens were killed and four wounded, and the local brewery was plundered.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and S. Chuchman pleaded guilty to participating in the raid on the town of Radekhiv. That defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz and S. Chuchman were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is also corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, A. Andrushchak, H. Kopilov.

In May of 1945, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz, together with other bandits of Kupiak's ("Klay") OUNite regional "SB" unit, took part in the seizure of B. Verkhopetrovsky, a captain of the Soviet Army, Ye. Makhovsky, electrician, and his under-aged daughter Maria, in the village of Zadvirya, Busk District. Oliynik also took part in the torture of B. Verkhopetrovsky. After this, the bandits hanged B. Verkhopetrovsky and Maria Makhovska, and shot her father.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant A. Moroz pleaded guilty to taking part in the seizure of B. Verkhopetrovsky and Ye. Makhovsky and to taking them to the place of execution, V. Oliynik admitted his guilt in committing the criminal acts, as charged, only at the preliminary investigation. Defendant A. Moroz categorically stated at the trial that V. Oliynik in person, together with other bandits, had taken part in the interrogation and torture of B. Verkhopetrovsky, captain of the Soviet Army. At the trial, V. Oliynik attempted to extenuate his guilt by denying his participation in the torture. But when, at the trial, there was a re-reading of the testimony which he had given as a defendant at the preliminary investigation on December 12, 1968, he could not offer any genuine reasons for changing his testimony. In view of this, the Court accepted as valid Oliynik's statement on this charge made at the preliminary investigation.

That V. Oliynik and A. Moroz were guilty of committing these criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska and V. Kundelsky; and by victims O. Makhovska, L. Yevstigneyeva and D. Narepekha.

In May of 1945, defendant V. Oliynik, together with other bandits of the regional "SB" unit seized Maria Kashchak in the village of Zadvirya, Busk District. After

interrogating M. Kashchak, Kupiak ("Klay") made a sign to Oliynik to finish her off. The latter threw a noose made from a belt around Maria's neck, pulled the ends over his shoulder, and hoisted the victim off the ground. Afterward, when Oliynik dropped M. Kashchak on the ground, other bandits finished her off and threw the body into a river.

At the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to the seizure and murder of Maria Kashchak. V. Oliynik's guilt in committing these criminal acts is corroborated by the testimony of defendant A. Moroz and of witnesses P. Smaha, O. Kuplevska and V. Timchyshyn.

On June 3, 1945, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz together with other bandits of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership and of the Busk local "SB" unit headed by Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota"), took part in an armed raid on the village of Humniska, Busk District. At that time, they killed Fedir Yaskiv, worker of the Busk District Finance Department, his wife Katerina, and Maria Lukasevich, an official in charge of state purchases.

They also strangled to death and threw into a well Hanna Holota, who was in charge of the local milk-receiving station. Fedir Yaskiv's belongings were looted by the bandits. During this raid, V. Oliynik and A. Moroz kept watch near F. Yaskiv's house to see that none of his family escaped.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz pleaded guilty in full to committing the criminal acts, as charged, during the bandit raid on the village of Humniska. That V. Oliynik and A. Moroz were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, I. Lukasevich, Yo. Voronovsky and victims Hanna Moskva and Tetyana Holota.

The fact of the extermination of four Soviet citizens is also confirmed by the acts of the forensic-medical examination of the remains of Hanna Holota's body on September 30, 1964, under No. 74/1964, and by the conclusion of the forensic-medical expert given at the trial on November 18, 1969.

On June 5, 1945, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz together with other bandits of "Klay's" "SB" unit and "Krilatiy's" local OUNite band, took part in an armed raid on the village of Sokolya, Busk District, Lviv Region. During this raid, the bandits killed Yulia Dusan, deputy to the Busk District Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Marta Kutsak and her three daughters — Maria Kutsak, Olena Bakun and Teofilia Bakun (the husbands of the last two served in the Soviet Army); Olena Potsiluiko and her daughter Maria; Anastasia Dusan and her daughter Anastasia; Anastasia Voloshina and her son Ivan; Andriy Sakharevich, his wife Maria and their children; Ivan and Anastasia; also Yakim Voloshin — sixteen Soviet citizens in all. The bandits also looted the property of the murdered victims. Before the raid, A. Moroz went to the village of Sokolya and reconnoitred that there were no Soviet soldiers were there, after which the bandits started to murder and rob peaceful citizens.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik and A. Moroz pleaded guilty in full to participating in this bandit raid on the village of Sokolya. That V. Oliynik and A. Moroz were guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony of defendant L. Potsiluiko, by the evidence given at the trial by victims Z. Dusan, M. Oliynik, T. Shkrobut, V. Sakharevich, A. Voloshin, K. Voloshina and H. Hlushko; and by witnesses P. Smaha, O. Postoliuk, O. Burak, M. Strizhevskaya, H. Vorobets, I. Postoliuk, A. Sakharevich, M. Kovalik, and P. Shtibel.

On June 23, 1945, defendants V. Oliynik and S. Chuchman together with the bandits of Kupiak's ("Klay") "SB" unit and the Yablunivka local OUNite band, took part in an armed raid on the village of Hrabova, Busk District. During this raid, the bandits killed Maria Sosnovska and Katerina Domoretska, whose husbands were serving in a pursuit battalion; Hanna Sobashek, whose husband was serving in the Soviet Army; Ivan Mlot, Yulia Smaha, Oleksiy Sosnovsky, Pavlina Balandiuk, Eduard Balandiuk, Emilia Soroka, Ivan Soroka and an eight-year-old orphan boy — eleven Soviet citizens in all. The bandits also looted their property. Oliynik, together with other bandits, took part in the murder of a man and a woman in one of the houses in the village of Hrabova, and looted the property of the victims. S. Chuchman kept watch and covered the actions of the OUNites in case Soviet military units might appear.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants V. Oliynik and S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to perpetrating the bandit raid on the village of Hrabova. That V. Oliynik and S. Chuchman were guilty of the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, P. Sosnovsky, O. Sosnovska, T. Politilo, and victim S. Sosnovsky.

In June of 1945, defendant S. Chuchman, together with other bandits, brought Ivanna Paliha, Chairman of the Chanizh Consumers' Cooperative Society of the Busk District, to the encampment of Kupiak's ("Klay") band in the Yablunivka forest. There, defendant V. Oliynik and the ringleader of the band "Klay", as well as other OUNites, interrogated the woman; then Bohdan Chuchman ("Kruk") attempted to strangle her with a noose made from a belt. Afterward, Oliynik and Chuchman ("Kruk") dragged Ivanna Paliha by the hair into a ditch, where

she was finished off with a shot from a large caliber pistol.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants S. Chuchman and V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to participating in the murder of Ivanna Paliha. S. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to bringing Ivanna to the encampment of the band, together with other OUNites, where she was killed by other bandits; and he categorically stated that Oliynik in person had directly participated in the extermination of I. Paliha.

Defendant V. Oliynik pleaded guilty to having dragged Ivanna Paliha into a ditch where she had been finished off with a pistol shot by another bandit. Oliynik stated that, at that time, he had been armed with a Polish-made 9 mm caliber pistol. Defendant A. Moroz categorically stated at the trial that, in the summer of 1945, Oliynik had been armed with a 9 mm caliber pistol of Polish make.

That S. Chuchman and V. Oliynik were guilty of the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony rendered at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, M. Khomyak and victim Yo. Paliha.

The fact of the murder of Ivanna Paliha is also confirmed by a photostatic copy of an archive document, by the act of the forensic-medical examination of the remains of the body dated June 17, 1964, and by the conclusion of the forensic-medical expert given at the trial on November 18, 1969.

As ascertained from an analysis of the report of the forensic-medical examination, Ivanna Paliha was killed by a shot from a pistol of large caliber. In view of the evidence, the Court accepted as valid that the victim could have been killed by a shot from a pistol of large caliber, a weapon with which defendant V. Oliynik and other bandits were armed.

On October 14, 1945, defendants S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, together with other OUNite bandits, carried out an armed raid on the town of Busk, Lviv Region, where they killed Ivan Dizhak, combatant of a pursuit battalion, his son Yaroslav, daughter Nadia, nephew Petro Chuchman, Fedir Kapiy, his daughter Olga and Maria, and son Volodimir; Kirilo Daniliv and his wife Paraska. The bandits also plundered the property of their victims. During this raid, S. Chuchman killed Ivan Dizhak with a shot from his pistol, and Potsiluiko shot to death I. Dizhak's thirteen-year-old daughter Nadia.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty in full to committing the bandit raid on the town of Busk. S. Chuchman pleaded guilty to committing the murder of Ivan Dizhak and affirmed that Potsiluiko had killed I. Dizhak's daughter Nadia. L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty to committing the murder of I. Dizhak's daughter Nadia, and affirmed that S. Chuchman had killed Ivan Dizhak. That S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko are guilty of committing the criminal acts, as charged, is corroborated by the testimony given at the trial by eye-witness Kazimir Zhovnirchuk; by witnesses S. Machay, S. Davidovsky and by victims H. Kapiy, I. Daniliv and P. Chuchman.

The fact of the murder by the bandits of Yaroslav Dizhak, Nadia Dizhak and Petro Chuchman by means of firearms is confirmed by the acts of the forensic-medical examination of the remains of the bodies, nos 237/68, 238/68, 239/68, dated October 4, 1968 and, by the conclusion of the forensic-medical expert given at the trial on November 18, 1969.

In the autumn of 1945, after having given himself up to the Soviet authorities and confessed his guilt, defendant A. Moroz still continued his anti-Soviet, nationalistic activities. Living in Lviv, he kept in touch with OUNites, and

sheltered in his apartment defendant V. Oliynik who stayed in Lviv using the documents of Bohdan Moroz whom Kupiak ("Klay") had killed; he had two personal meetings with the ringleader of the "SB" unit, Dmytro Kupiak, before the latter escaped abroad, during which he received orders from Kupiak to help the OUN bandits to become legalized. In fulfilling this order, defendant A. Moroz obtained false documents in the name of Partika, under which V. Oliynik legalized himself in Lviv. Afterward, in the same way, Moroz and Oliynik helped legalize defendants S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko and other OUNite bandits who were still outlaws without legal documents.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendants A. Moroz, V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko pleaded guilty in full to committing these criminal acts, in particular, to legalizing themselves in Lviv by using false documents. The guilt of A. Moroz, V. Oliynik, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko in committing these criminal acts is also corroborated by the testimony given at the trial by witnesses P. Smaha, S. Susabovska, M. Voitovich and M. Kostiuk.

During 1945—1946, defendant P. Chuchman, having left Kupiak's ("Klay") "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, transferred to the Busk local "SB" unit of Ivan Dizhak ("Chornota") and, as one of its members, continued his anti-Soviet bandit activities on the territory of the Busk District. Along with the bandits from this unit, he took part in the raids on the villages of Verblyani and Humniska, Busk District. During these raids, the milk-receiving station in the village of Humniska and the Village Soviet of Working People's Deputies in both villages were destroyed.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant P. Chuchman pleaded not guilty to committing

these criminal acts and in self-defence stated that, after he had got sick in December of 1944 and left Kupiak's band, he had not acted any longer as a member of any band, including "Chornota's" "SB" unit. He claimed that he had been only in hiding, armed with a submachine gun and a pistol: first, in the bunker of D. Yaskiv in the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District; afterward, in the house of Yusef and Eva Boiko in the village of Verbyani.

The bandit activities of P. Chuchman as a member of "Chornota's" local "SB" unit are corroborated by his own confession, which he made while giving testimony as a witness at the investigation connected with the criminal charges brought against H. Bedriy and P. S. Chuchman. Defendant A. Moroz categorically stated at the trial that in 1945 he saw Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito") with the bandits of the Busk local "SB" unit. Defendant S. Chuchman stated at the trial that the bandit "Nesitiy" had told him about the participation of Pavlo Chuchman in "Chornota's" band. Witnesses P. Smaha, I. Petriv-Yaskiv, I. Koshel, H. Biley and Yo. Voronovsky, categorically stated that in 1945—1946 Pavlo Chuchman ("Benito") had been in the Busk local "SB" unit of "Chornota" and that during this period he had been actively engaged in anti-Soviet activities. Witness P. D. Chuchman categorically stated at the trial that there had never been any bunker on the homestead of her father, Danilo Yaskiv, and that Pavlo Chuchman had never been in hiding at their place. At the trial, Yo. Los and E. Boiko also stated as witnesses that Pavlo Chuchman had never been in hiding at their homestead.

In view of the above mentioned testimony, the Court accepted as valid that defendant P. Chuchman, as a member of "Chornota's" Busk local "SB" unit, was engaged in bandit activities during 1945—1946.

In the summer of 1946, defendant P. Chuchman, in hiding from the Soviet authorities, obtained false documents in the name of Chervynsky and went to the village of Harbuziv, Zaliztsi District, Ternopil Region, where he lived under false documents up to the time of his exposure by the Soviet authorities.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, defendant P. Chuchman pleaded guilty in full to committing these criminal acts. P. Chuchman's guilt, as charged, is confirmed by the false documents in the name of P. Chervynsky, which were added to the exhibits in the case.

The Court Council ruled, that due to lack of sufficient evidence, the charges should be withdrawn against defendants P. Chuchman and S. Chuchman in regard to their participation in the armed raid on the village of Chuchmani-Zabolotni, Busk District, in August of 1945, where the bandits killed eight Soviet citizens and looted their property.

Both at the preliminary investigation and at the trial, P. Chuchman and S. Chuchman, pleaded not guilty to participating in this raid. The testimony given at the trial by witnesses I. Koshel and P. Smaha in regard to this raid was not proof enough, and therefore the Court Council ruled that their testimony should be stricken from the records and the said charges against P. Chuchman and S. Chuchman be withdrawn for lack of evidence.

The Court Council also ruled that the charge against defendants A. Moroz and S. Chuchman, namely that on February 20, 1945, in Lviv, they robbed citizen V. Petrov with the aim of obtaining his documents to legalize bandits, should also be withdrawn for lack of sufficient evidence profert at the trial to the effect that the crime had been committed by them with the said aim.

Defendants A. Moroz and S. Chuchman testified at

the trial that they, in a state of intoxication, had robbed V. Petrov in order to obtain his personal effects. At the trial, victim V. Petrov also stated that the defendants robbed him with the intention of obtaining his personal effects.

In view of this, the Court Council ruled that this item be stricken from the charges against defendants A. Moroz and S. Chuchman, and that it should be dropped in view of the expiration of the term of limitation.

On summing up the strength of the case according to the evidence, the Court Council ruled as valid: that defendant V. Oliynik, from May of 1944 up to the fall of 1945, being a member of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, carried on an active struggle against Soviet power; that he directly participated in armed raids upon towns and other populated areas in the Lviv Region, and in committing terroristic acts against Soviet citizens and in looting the property of the murdered victims; that he was a member of an anti-Soviet bandit organization, and that the terrorist acts he participated in against Soviet citizens were perpetrated with anti-Soviet intention aimed at undermining and impairing Soviet power.

The Court Council ruled as valid: that defendant A. Moroz, having betrayed his homeland in April of 1944, was a member of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership up to August of 1945; that he carried on an active struggle against Soviet power and took part in murdering Soviet officials, servicemen and peaceful citizens and looted the property of the murdered victims; that even after having given himself up to the Soviet authorities he continued his anti-Soviet activities by helping the bandits to get legalized with false documents; that these criminal acts were committed by A. Moroz with direct anti-Soviet intention and were aimed at undermining and impairing Soviet power.

The Court Council ruled as valid: that defendant P. Chuchman, having betrayed his homeland in August of 1943, served in the Ukrainian nationalistic police; that from April of 1944 up to 1946, he was first a member of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership, and later was a member of the local "SB" unit; that he carried on an active struggle against Soviet power, and took part in the murdering of Soviet citizens and looted the property of the murdered victims; that these criminal acts were committed by defendant P. Chuchman with direct anti-Soviet intention and were aimed at undermining and impairing Soviet power.

The Court Council ruled as valid: that defendant S. Chuchman, having betrayed his homeland in the spring of 1943, was first in the anti-Soviet youth organization of Ukrainian nationalists; that from January of 1944 he was a member of the UPA bands; that from May of 1944 up to the end of 1945, he was a member of the "SB" unit of the regional OUN leadership and carried on an active struggle against Soviet power; that he participated in murdering Soviet citizens and looted the property of the murdered victims; that these criminal acts were committed by defendant S. Chuchman with direct anti-Soviet intention and were aimed at the undermining and impairing Soviet power.

The Court Council ruled as valid: that defendant L. Potsiluiko, having betrayed his homeland at the beginning of 1942, first executed separate errands for the OUNite bandits; that beginning with the summer of 1944 up to the end of 1945, he was a member of the Yablunivka local OUNite band; that he carried on an active struggle against Soviet power, took part in murdering Soviet citizens and looted the property of the murdered victims; that these criminal acts were committed by defendant Potsiluiko with direct anti-Soviet intention and

were aimed at undermining and impairing Soviet power.

The crimes of defendant V. Oliynik are correctly specified according to Article 58 Part 1 and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

The crimes of defendants A. Moroz, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko are correctly specified according to Article 56 Part 1 and Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

According to Article 48 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, notwithstanding the fact that almost twenty-five years have elapsed since defendants V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko committed the crimes as charged, the Court Council finds that the term of limitation on war criminals is non-applicable in the trial of the said persons in that they committed grave, and especially dangerous, crimes against the State.

In accordance with the law, the death sentence cannot now be applied to these persons, but only terms of imprisonment.

In determining the terms of imprisonment, the Court Council took into consideration the exceptional heinousness of the crimes perpetrated by the defendants, the role each played in committing these crimes, as well as the data on their personal records.

The Court Council took into account the sincere repentance of defendant A. Moroz, as well as his turning state's evidence to help expose the said crimes.

In determining the place of imprisonment, the Court Council took into consideration the fact that each of the defendants had committed a number of grave, and especially dangerous, crimes against the State.

On these grounds, according to Articles 323 and 324 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, the Court Council on Criminal Cases of the Lviv Regional Court

has passed sentence:

Volodimir Ivanovich Oliynik is found guilty under Article 64 and Article 58 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, and is sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, and with exile to a remote part of the Soviet Union for the term of five years.

Andriy Petrovich Moroz is found guilty under Article 64 and Article 56 Part I of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, and is sentenced to thirteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, but no exile.

Pavlo Zakharovich Chuchman is found guilty under Article 64 and Article 56 Part I of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, and is sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, and exile to a remote part of the Soviet Union for the term of three years.

Stepan Ivanovich Chuchman is found guilty under Article 64 and Article 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, and is sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, but no exile.

Leontiy Kostyantynovich Potsiluiko is found guilty under Article 64 and Article 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, and is sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, but no exile.

The term of limitation on war criminals is non-applicable in the trial of the persons convicted.

The terms of imprisonment are to run from the dates that the accused were first imprisoned: V. Oliynik and S. Chuchman — from April 5, 1968; A. Moroz — from April 8, 1968; P. Chuchman — from May 23, 1968; L. Potsiluiko — from July 30, 1968.

All pertaining testimonies and evidence are to be kept in the case files.

Appeals in relation to the sentences may be filed with the Court Council on Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, within a period of grace of seven days, dating from the day the sentence was passed; and appeals by the convicts V. Oliynik, A. Moroz, P. Chuchman, S. Chuchman and L. Potsiluiko, within seven days dating from the day a copy of the sentence was served on each of the convicted persons¹.

Chairman
People's assessors

signature
signatures

¹ The sentences were upheld by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR.

SEPARATE RULING

On December 2, 1969, the Court Council of Criminal Cases of the Lviv Regional Court consisting of: Chairman, member of the Lviv Regional Court, Ye. Kryuchkov-Dvoretzky; People's Assessors of the Lviv Regional Court: M. Butenko, K. Belov; Secretary O. Lashina; with the participation of Procurator A. Yemelyanov; and Defence Counsel: P. Brodska, M. Malik, S. Kamenshchik, I. Rudenko, Ya. Koval — at the open assizes in the settlement of Krasne, Busk District, Lviv Region, passed sentence on the criminal cases in which the following were found guilty:

Volodimir Oliynik — for committing crimes as specified in Articles 64 and 58 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR; Andriy Moroz — for committing crimes as specified in Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR; Pavlo Chuchman — for committing crimes as specified in Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR; Stepan Chuchman — for committing crimes as specified in Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR; Leontiy Potsiluiko — for committing crimes as specified in Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Court Council of the Lviv Regional Court on December 2, 1969, sentenced:

V. Oliynik, under Articles 64 and 58 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR to fifteen years of imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, and

This is what Dmytro Kupiak looks like today.



exile to a remote part of the Soviet Union for the term of five years.

A. Moroz, under Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, to thirteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, but no exile.

P. Chuchman, under Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR to fifteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, and exile to a remote part of the Soviet Union for the term of three years.

S. Chuchman, under Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR to fifteen years

imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, but no exile.

L. Potsiluiko, under Articles 64 and 56 Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR, to fourteen years imprisonment in a labor-reformatory colony with a closed regime, with confiscation of all personal property, but no exile.

The Court Council established:

That in 1944—1945, the “SB” (so-called “Security Service”) unit of the regional leadership of the anti-Soviet Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) operated on the territory of the Lviv Region of the Ukrainian SSR.

That the convicts V. Oliynik, alias “Holodomor”; A. Moroz, alias “Bairak”; P. Chuchman, alias “Benito”. S. Chuchman, alias “Bereza” and other bandits were part of this “SB” unit.

That this unit, together with the Yablunivka local OUNite band, a member of which was the convict L. Potsiluiko, alias “Yastrub”, and other bandits, carried on an active struggle against Soviet power, systematically made bandit raids on settlements in the Lviv Region, brutally torturing and killing peaceful Soviet civilians, including women, children and elderly people, and robbing the property of the murdered victims. These bands killed and tortured almost 200 Soviet citizens in all.

The organizer and ringleader of the “SB” unit of the regional leadership of the OUN was the bandit, Dmytro Kupiak, alias “Klay.” He personally took part in the torture of peaceful Soviet citizens whom the OUNites suspected of being in contact with partisans and with the Soviet authorities, and personally took part in murdering and robbing Soviet people. After the defeat of the “SB” band of the regional OUN leadership, Kupiak (“Klay”), under

false documents, escaped abroad and is now hiding in Toronto, Canada.

In dealing with this case, the investigation bodies withdrew the materials on Kupiak ("Klay") and opened a separate file on this criminal.

The Court Council finds it necessary that a request be forwarded to the Procurator General of the USSR, to the Chairman of the State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and to the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, soliciting them to address the proper state authorities of the USSR to make application to the Government of Canada for the extradition of the criminal D. Kupiak (whose bandit alias was "Klay") upon whose conscience lies almost 200 tortured and murdered peaceful Soviet citizens, including women, children and elderly people. The Court Council considers that this criminal must be extradited to the Soviet authorities and that he be tried and sentenced for the grave, and very dangerous, crimes he committed.

The Court Council on Criminal Cases of the Lviv Regional Court, under Article 340 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Ukrainian SSR, ruled:

That copies of their decision be sent to the Procurator General of the USSR, to the Chairman of the State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and to the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, that they might instigate the necessary procedures with the Government of Canada to procure the extradition of the criminal D. Kupiak (the bandit whose alias was "Klay").

Chairman
People's assessors

signature
signatures

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